Complete Defeat of America And Britain Is the Key To World Peace

Nippon Times Evening

To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

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In News Spotlight

WHY FRANCE COLLAPSED

Giraud Places Blame on Lowering Birth Rate, Deteriorating Army Discipline, Political Chaos and Too Much Amusements

Special to the Nippon Times

General Henri Giraud's "Report on France's Collapse" which had so far only been known in short excerpts, has now been published in full in the February 1 issue of the American magazine, Life. It constitutes a staggering accusation against effeminate France and is at the same time an involuntary acknowledgment of the national socialist work of reconstruction of the German people, to which the German victory over France is due.

From Giraud's report we glean the following statements:

"What are the reasons for the unforeseen collapse of France? There is in the first place the basic problem—the birth rate. France was on the verge of suicide. The families were dying out. In the richest country of the world large districts became uninhabited. In a race that had formerly been strong and robust, alcohol and syphilis had left their traces and its force of resistance was disappearing.

"The soldier of 1940 did not come up to the standard of that of 1914, neither in endurance nor in training. His characteristics were limited to the capacity of marching, a still more moderate working power and an unsurpassable need of sleep. Between 1914 and 1918 we made superhuman efforts. Out of this trial we came physically and morally exhausted. Amusements formed the uppermost of our preoccupations.

Sought Amusements

"From the lowest up to the highest ranks of society the people were hungry for amusements. What did our schools teach the children? In the first place egotism and the cult of envy. Then the negation of all ideals. Atheism was encouraged. Could such an education be modified by military service. Certainly not at a time when the period of compulsory military training of one year was practically cut down to four months.

"If we turn from the young generation to the entire nation, what were its characteristics? At the root of all evils was the lack of authority. In the Government we never saw anything else but parties. The composition of all our ministries was a scandal. Our officers and non-commissioned officers did not dare to issue orders.

"This was equally true of our industry. The consequence was a decrease of production. The damage was not only of a material nature, however. Frenchmen grew accustomed to disobeying their superiors and it became the rule to do what one liked. The reservists, returning to their regiments, had lost all sense of discipline.

"It was easier to achieve success by intrigues than by honest work. Politics became a career, marked by compromise and treason. Many lawyers, professors and journalists suddenly felt the call to become statesmen. The ministries were full of young people who, instead of using their brains, exploited the acquain-

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Press Comments

Saturday, March 6
MAINICHI—Jewry Over America
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Axis Victory

Jewry Over America

MAINICHI—The United States Government is purchasing one big plant after another in the name of production under the Lease-Lend Act. This tendency, which is being intensified in the name of exigencies of war, probably suggests the miserable nature of the American people.

If production alone were the objective, why cannot the United States Government exercise proper supervision over plants or delegate powers to suitable bodies? The very fabric of American capitalism cries out for some such arrangement. But not content with such arrangements, the Government must purchase important plants and manage them itself. What is back of this phenomenon?

We interpret this as a phase and field in which the United States is about to pass completely into the hands of the Jewry. Whether it will be white or red in thus passing into the hands of the Jewry remains to be seen but there can be no doubt that the American people, reduced to insignificant units like pawns in a game of chess, will gradually be fixed into a rigid frame.

The generally accepted idea has been that the American people are the most unruly and carefree upholders of Democracy in the world and consequently it is not easy to conceive of their ever being fixed into a rigid frame but that is only one aspect of the matter. In daily life, they are now already regimented to an unusual degree. The innumerable lunchrooms and automats and department stores selling ready-made clothes in the cities have trained them in peacetime to become obedient slaves of the Jewry. The American people today have not the ability to think or judge for themselves. If there is anything left to rob of them it is their industrial enterprises. Deprived of their enterprises they would become complete slaves.

The current War, in being drawn out, is offering greater and greater opportunities to the Jewry to dominate America. What they would hesitate to do in peacetime they can now carry out in the name of warfare. The Government purchases and management of plants should not be regarded as a mere temporary measure. Defeated abroad, the people of the United States at home are steadily sinking into the status of slaves.

Axis Victory

TOKYO SHIMBUN—In its editorial of February 26, the Voelkischer Beobachter, organ of the National Socialist Party, compared the strategic, economic and other conditions of Germany in the current war with those in the last Great War, and concluded that Germany is now standing on firm foundations for certain victory. We wish to add two more factors to the one mentioned in that editorial in proof of the assured victory of the Axis nations.

One is that quality conquers quantity, as three years of the war have amply demonstrated. It has been proved that moral force can overcome material resistance. When we recall the extraordinary moral force of the Germans in breaking through the Maginot Line in the summer of 1940, in spite of all the arguments of experts that the line was humanly impossible to pierce, the fighting spirit of the Reich officers and men shown on the Eastern Front since 1941 in their terrific engagements with the Red Army, and the incomparable prowess and valor of the Japanese Army and Navy Forces in the War of Greater East Asia, we cannot but conclude that the Axis nations possess something which the United States and Britain decidedly lack.

A correspondent of the Transocean News Service who recently returned from an inspection tour of the Eastern Front said that the Germans through their daily engagements, big and small, had realized that volume could never triumph over spirit. The soldiers, non-coms and officers are not a mere organization for the execution of command but the very spirit of war, a sheer embodiment of the will to fight. On no front is machinery equal to man.

Such supreme height of moral force is the common treasure of the Axis nations.

The second factor is the difference between attacker and defender. In the last Great War, Germany was on the defensive, at least in the fight of historical evolution, while Britain and France, although no match for the fighting men of Germany, advanced on the crest of the tide. Whereas now, the United States and Britain have their hands more than full to defend the territories they seized in the last war and to work for the cause of the old order. The Axis forces are now marching on in accordance with new ideas that are to bring on the new order by driving out the United States and Britain whose world mission had ended. The difference between attacker and defender, between those that are advancing for positive ends and those that are retreating to achieve negative aims, is quite obvious.

In addition to the two factors mentioned in the foregoing, the Axis superiority in armed strength, labor power and material resources is sufficient to overwhelm and crush the United States and Britain. The current World War may be viewed, on long range, to be divided into three stages. The first was a period

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Successful Advance Reported

Somewhere on Leichow Peninsula, where Imperial Units, following their recent bloodless landings, are now carrying out an intensive mop-up drive against Chungking troops, the Commander of the Japanese Forces receives news of the battle-front from a subordinate officer.

THANKS SHOWN NIPPON TROOPS

Governor of Hupeh Offers Comfort Fund To Unit at Kienli

Domei

UNDISCLOSED FRONT, March 5.—Measures for maintenance of public peace in and around Kienli in northern Szechwan Province, were discussed this morning between General Yang Po-i, Governor of Hupeh Province, and a commander of the Japanese Forces stationed there.

The interview took place after General Yang's arrival at Kienli.

"I came here to express my deep gratitude to the Imperial Japanese troops for their unsparing assistance to the administration of the National Government as well as to observe the conditions of the people," General Yang stated.

"It is a matter for congratulation that rehabilitation in Kienli has made remarkable strides with a population now approximately three times larger than those days before the advance of the Japanese troops here.

"All of this is to be attributed to the utmost efforts of the officers and men of the Imperial Forces while the people are also wholeheartedly cooperating with Japan and China," he concluded.

After making a monetary gift for the comfort of the Japanese Units there, he saw influential citizens at the Peace Maintenance Association there in the afternoon to hear about the conditions of the people.

War Aim Changed
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, March 4.—A member of the press section of the Japanese Forces in China, in his press interview here this afternoon, declared that the direct objectives of the Japanese military moves on the continent have undergone a radical change since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Our military operations," he said "have so far been staged mainly for the destruction of the enemy's fighting strength. Now they are being directed toward the major aim of occupying key traffic routes so that we can secure economic stability

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To Train Javanese for Sea

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 5.—The communications section of the Military Administration in Java has decided to open an institute to train native seamen, it was learned here today.

Native seamen from 20 to 49 years of age desiring to enter the institute have been requested to send in their applications by March 15, when training is expected to start.

While undergoing training, all trainees will be given allowances and those finishing the course will be put on board vessels belonging to the Military Administration.

R.A.F. Again Violates Swedish Territory

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 5.—British planes again entered Swedish territory from the west, yesterday evening, and passing over Karlskrona and other cities finally flew southward. Air raid alarms were sounded at Karlskrona and neighboring towns, and anti-aircraft guns opened fire.

7 Best Musical Records Picked as Prize Winners

Prizes will be granted by the Education Minister to seven best music records out of the 17 recommended by the Ministry for the year 1942 in connection with the diffusion of wholesome music among the people. The first prize of ¥1,000 will go to Nippon Chikuonki Kaisha's nagauta "Genkan" (Mongolian Invasion) the words of which were written by the late Hakushu Kitahara and the music composed by Jokan Kineya, a master of the nagauta music world. The piece was rendered by an assemblage of the best talent in the present nagauta circles and the guiding spirit of overcoming all difficulties and hardships that confronts the nation received its due evaluation in being selected as a prize winner.

Another prize winner is a record by the Victor Recording Company called "The Song of Many Children," which may be said to be very much in keeping with the trend of times. The poem by Yamanoue Okura in Mannyoshu was set to music by Yoro Suma.

The list of the prize records and the amounts to be granted are as follows: ¥1,000 to Nippon Chikuonki Kaisha for "Mongolian Invasion"; ¥500 to Victor Recording Company for "Grand March of Manchoukuo"; ¥300 to Nippon Chikuonki Kaisha for "Children of the Mountains"; ¥300 to Victor Recording Company for "Song of Many Children"; ¥300 to King Recording Company for "The Path of Buckwheat Flowers"; ¥300 to Victor Recording Company for "The Working Spirit"; ¥300 to Nippon Chikuonki Kaisha for "To Live on Mother Earth."

Nanking Will Regulate Commodities Control

The National Government at Nanking will soon introduce regulations to control the demand and supply of commodities and their price, it was decided Friday at the session of the Supreme National Defense Council here, according to Domei.

The measure was proposed by Dr. Mei Sze-ping, Minister of Business Enterprises, who declared at the session that all the commercial and industrial organs should not engage in any political moves but function solely as the medium for the Government to effect the proposed measures of control over the movement and price of commodities.

In view of the imminent need of the proposed measure under the present circumstances of the National Government, some regulations will be issued by the Government around the middle part of this month, Domei predicted.

FINNS SETTLE CABINET ISSUE

Linkomies Assumes Premiership After Forming State Council

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 5.—The new Finnish Council of State was organized on the night of March 4, with Edwin J. H. Linkomies, former Vice-Chairman of the Parliament, holding the Premiership, according to information from Helsinki.

The organization of the Council of State was carried out smoothly since President Dr. Risto Ryti entrusted Mr. Linkomies with the task on March 3.

The members of the Council of State comprise five Social-Democrats, four Agrarian Party members, two Conservatives, one People's Party member, one Progressive Party member and three Independents.

Pro-Reich Stand Unchanged

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 5.—The pro-German policy of Finland will not be affected by the recent reshuffle of the Finnish Council of State.

Since the Council of State headed by Premier J. C. Rangell resigned en bloc on February 16, a political conflict had been prevailing, but with organization of the Linkomies Council of State yesterday the unrest has subsided. This difference in opinion was due to the particular internal situation of Finland which has various small political parties.

The recent reshuffle has affected the Minister of the Interior and the Minister for Foreign Affairs but President Ryti's fundamental policy of concentrating all national strength on the prosecution of the war, and the Finnish diplomatic policy will see no change.

It is reported that the new Premier will shortly clarify his administrative principles and his message will completely sweep away the anti-Axis rumors concerning the alleged compromise between Finland and the Soviet Union and the propaganda that Finland and Germany have been estranged.

Tunis Sees Italian Legation

Domei

ROME, March 5.—The Italian Government has decided to open an Italian legation in Tunis, and Enrico Pompieli, former Minister to Guatemala has been appointed the first Italian Minister to Tunis.

Minister Pompieli called upon King Sidi Ahmed Bey today to present his credentials, and also, in the name of the Italian Government presented 50,000 francs in sympathy for the air raids by the anti-Axis forces.

Afghan Minister to U.S. Picked

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 5.—The Afghanistan Government appointed Communications Minister Abdul Hussain Khan as the first Afghanistan Minister to the United States, it is reported from Kabul.

Soviets Lose 105,000 Men In 14 Months of Hostilities; Mud Bogging War Activity

Both Forces Resting As Rain, Snow Thaw Stop Transportation

Domei

BERLIN, March 4.—The southern front of the German-Soviet war has now entered a resting period of four to six weeks, as the melting of snow has turned roads to impassable mud, and south of Orel, spring rain has already come. It is also to be noted that by the occupation of Slaviyansk by German forces, the southern front is settled for the time being.

Thus, the Soviet winter offensive plan aiming at the recapture of the Donetz River area and Ukraine has to be given up because of the climatic conditions and strong German operations.

The only task now left for German forces is to mop up Soviet vanguards that have pushed in a triangle form toward Donieprotrovsk from the line connecting Kharkov and Slaviyansk. Thus the southern line extending 250 kilometers has come to be generally stabilized with the Donetz upper and middle stream regions, now recaptured by German forces, as its center.

Engineers Conduct Investigations

Domei

KUIBISHEV, March 4.—The condition of total devastation of Stalingrad was revealed for the first time by a member of a group of engineers which was dispatched by the Soviet Government to Stalingrad from Moscow on February 3 to inspect the ruined city and recently returned here.

"None will be able to describe the devastation of the city of Stalingrad," said the engineer. "In the central section of the city, which was formerly filled with great and magnificent buildings, not a single piece of wall or window pane is left undamaged. All wooden buildings are demolished by fire, and all standing trees and wooden benches in parks are also burned down. Everything burnable has disappeared.

"Government buildings and apartment houses have all been destroyed by fire. We had no place to sleep in the city, and we slept in trenches. We conducted various investigations regarding the reconstruction of Stalingrad, and finally decided to commence with the reconstruction of the Tractor Factory which suffered the most serious devastation.

"The Government is daily sending many workers and engineers to Stalingrad to effect the city's early recovery. The reconstruction of Stalingrad is a very important problem for the nation, and soon, it will again become a great center of arms production."

Climax Seen Reached

Mainichi

STOCKHOLM, March 5.—To all appearances, the war in Europe has entered a decisive stage, with the Soviets' war of consumption against Germany and Italy having come to

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Britain Aids U.S. Industry, Says Ambassador Halifax

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 5.—Britain is giving the United States much assistance in the execution of the war although it is true that Britain is receiving a big amount of supplies from the United States under the Lease-Lend Law, declared British Ambassador Lord Halifax, in an address delivered at Washington today, it is reported from Washington.

"The amount Britain has spent up to the present for aiding war industries of the United States reaches the enormous figure of £800,000,000" said Lord Halifax. "Of this total amount £50,000,000 are used for expanding or newly building factories in the United States, and a large portion of the remaining sum for the payment of materials.

"Most of the General Sherman type tanks used by the British forces were ordered by Britain. Also, the Liberty type ships were originally designed by Britain. Moreover, for the construction of these ships, we erected two shipbuilding yards in the United States."

WAR BRIEFS

U.S. Bombs Kill Children

Domei

BERLIN, March 5.—Several United States planes raided Brielle, west of Rotterdam, at about 10 a.m. yesterday, and dropped four bombs, killing 70 children between the ages of 6 and 12, it is reported from Rotterdam.

11 U.S. Bombers Downed

The German High Command announced today that of the 22 United States bombers that had raided Hamburg yesterday, 11 were shot down.

U-Boats Sink 13 Ships

German submarines operating in the Atlantic sank 13 enemy ships, totalling 97,100 tons, and also torpedoed two others, it was announced by the German High Command today.

Brazilian Transport Sunk

Domei

ROME, March 5.—An Italian submarine sank one enemy transport, 7,000 tons, which was carrying Brazilian troops, it was announced by the Italian High Command today.

Thai Premier Assures Stability of Currency

Domei

BANGKOK, March 5.—In connection with the recent rise of commodity prices in Thailand, Premier Phibun Songkhram cautioned the people of Thailand over a radio broadcast on March 5 in the following manner:

"Recently there has been a daily rise in the price of gold and the cost of various commodities are also on the rise. This condition has been brought about by the action of dishonest dealers, who are spreading rumors to the effect that the value of the baht will fall, but such people are indeed worse than the Jews and are enemies of the people.

"It is my earnest desire that the people of Thailand will not be misled by such rumors spread by dishonest dealers and resort to the foolishness of buying up high-priced commodities. Furthermore, rumors afloat with regard to the currency are utterly unfounded. The baht is backed by an ample gold reserve. Moreover, Thailand possesses abundant resources of rice, teak, tin, rubber and such commodities which will maintain the value of baht.

"There may be deficiences in certain articles of daily necessities, but this does not call for any concern, for the Department of Industry is exerting its utmost for the production of daily essentials, which will be supplied to the people in the near future at low prices."

Enemy Plans to Salvage French Warship Jean Bart

Domei

LISBON, March 5.—As a desperate measure to supplement their naval strength, the anti-Axis forces are contemplating to salvage the French battleship Jean Bart, 35,000 tons, according to a report from Algiers.

It is recalled that the battleship Jean Bart resisted to the last off Casablanca, when the anti-Axis forces invaded French territory but finally overpowered by superior enemy strength, she was sunk in the harbor of Casablanca. However, as the depth of the sea at that spot is shallow, and her deck shows above the water, the job of bringing her to the surface is regarded as a comparatively easy task.

It is reported that British and American engineers will refloat the battleship and after repairing her engines, she will be taken to a certain dockyard where the French Battleship Richelieu is now being repaired.

Philipps on India Tour

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 5.—William Philipps, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to India, left New Delhi today on a three weeks' trip during which he will visit Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, and other cities.

Lake Ilmen Sector Seen Busy---Moscow Claiming Successes

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 5.—The German forces accounted for 75,000 Soviets killed, 30,000 taken prisoners, 2,300 armored cars, 600 heavy guns and 5,000 trench mortars in the engagements staged against the Soviet forces during the past 14 months, it was announced by the German High Command, according to advices received here.

The same authorities also revealed that 25 Soviet warplanes were shot down today in the area south of Lake Ilmen.

With "General Mud" much in evidence in the southern sector of the Eastern Front, the Soviet armies have removed their centers of operation to the central and northern parts where "General Winter" still holds out. The Soviets have launched offensives on a considerably large scale in these sectors, it is reported.

The severest engagements are reported as raging in a sector south of Lake Ilmen, where the Soviets are attempting to launch a large-scale "scissor operation" from the south and north. At present, however, they have been subjected to furious German counter-attacks and the front so far has seen no change.

In the meantime, the Soviets have announced with much fanfare that their forces have reached a point west of Rjev and have taken control of the whole of railway lines between Rjev and Veliki-Luki but the Germany military authorities flatly denied the Soviet claim today.

The Soviet forces seem to be attempting to occupy far-off Smolensk, while the Germans are striving to check the enemy's advance by mobilizing reserve forces.

Reich Troops Confident
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, March 3.—All German soldiers on the Eastern Front, from a general down to a private, have realized that they are superior to the Soviets, from their experiences during the last two winter campaigns. This confidence in their superiority came from the realization that numerical superiority can never prevail over strong fighting spirit.

Thus declared a Transocean war correspondent who had recently re-

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Works by War-Wounded Featured at Art Exhibit

The Pacific Arts Exhibition, which opened from March 3, at the Prefectural Museum at Uyeno has one room set aside to a display of paintings and sculptures by the wounded soldiers who are now convalescing at the Army First Hospital, according to the Asahi.

Among the five paintings and two sculptures, the "Army Dog," by Superior Private Tatsuo Ito who was blinded in the Battle of Changsha, Central China and "Rabbit," by First-Class Private Shiro Tazaki who also became blind in action in the North China area are attracting wide attention. The five paintings including, "Flowers for Consolation," "Flower and Vase," "Lily," "Girl," and, "Airplane," were contributed by Lieutenant Ryujiro Inoue, who lost his left eye in the Battle of the Bataan Peninsula, Lieutenant Yasu Matsuda who unfortunately was taken ill while the Battle of Nomonhan was being fought, Sergeant Shikao Tahara who was wounded in the Malai campaign, Superior Private Katsuyoshi Hirata who was wounded in action in North China and by First Class Private Yaroku Kawagoshi, respectively.

None of these wounded soldiers had any previous experience in painting or sculpturing, before they began studying it at the Arts Section of the Army First Hospital, under the tutelage of the members of the Tokyo Artists Association. The two blind soldiers who never had any experience in handling clay, but their untiring efforts and enthusiasm prompted them to aquire the necessary technique in an amazingly short period.

MORE TEACHERS IS JAPAN'S AIM

Ministry Carries Out Education Policy In New Regulations

The opening of normal schools to graduates of youth's schools comprises a special feature of the Normal School Ordinance which was made public with various other related regulations by the Education Ministry on March 5 in connection with the renovations effected in the school system.

The essential points with respect to entrance into normal and technical schools, effective from April, are as follows:

The total number to be admitted into the 56 government normal schools will number 5,806 men students and 3,215 women students in the regular course. 4,320 men and 2,240 women in the preparatory course and 940 women in the special course. The length of the school terms will be: regular course for men three years, preparatory course for men three years, regular course for women two years, preparatory course for women three years and special course for women one year.

Qualifications for entrance into the regular course will be graduation from middle or higher girls' schools, the passing of examinations for obtaining the standing equivalent to graduation from middle or higher girls' school, the recognition by the Education Minister of standing superior to middle or higher girls' school graduates, or the completion of five years' training for boys and three years for girls in the regular course at youth's schools.

Graduation from higher grades of the national school or attainment of equal standing will be the qualifications for entrance into the preparatory course. The applicants must have reached the age of 14. Enrollment in the special course will be limited to women who have graduated from normal schools.

Entrance examinations on the subjects, Japanese language, history and mathematics, will take place on March 15 with personality and physical examinations following. There will be no entrance examinations for the preparatory course, nor will there be any tuition or admission charges. Students matriculated into the regular and preparatory courses will receive every year, a grant of schooling expenses of ¥300 for the former and ¥150 for the latter.

Five thousand women are expected to be graduated this spring. The men students will graduate in September, and in the future, with an increase of 5,000 men students, the total number of graduates will number about 15,000.

Gen. Giraud Explains Collapse of France

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tances of their fathers in order to establish profitable connections.

Industry Confused

"Shortage of equipment, unfilled orders—all these things were the consequence of work that was inadequate both in quantity and in quality. From 1918 to 1940 France experienced every sort of regime which could be called republican, but the leading positions always remained in the hands of the same group of people.

"The disaster into which France was precipitated by the popular front surpasses all limits. The abuse of alcoholic drinks, promoted by our innumerable cafes, largely contributed to our moral breakdown.

"We are hoping that those who were annihilated on the northern battlefields by the Luftwaffe and those who had neither anti-aircraft guns nor ammunition at their disposal will raise a cry of vengeance against those who are responsible for these conditions. It was not only treason, it was a crime to talk of a lowering of production while Germany openly declared that it was better to have guns than butter.

Thus the totalitarian governments achieved their greatest triumph. Sincere Frenchmen who became acquainted with Germany as prisoners of war are testifying to Germany's prosperity, to its physical and moral soundness. In Germany there is neither disorder nor anarchy. May France reflect on that and draw a lesson therefrom.

U.S. Firm Buys Up Linseed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 5.—A certain local American firm recently contracted to purchase 100,000 tons of linseed and is planning to ship them to the United States by August. This transaction is believed to have been caused by the inability of the United States to import the material from Canada as the entire production in that country was purchased by Britain.

Defenders of Mare Nostrum

Seen above are two members of the crew of a torpedo boat of the Royal Italian Navy watching the activities of Fascist hydroplanes somewhere on the blue waters of the Mediterranean Sea which they are helping to keep free of enemy craft.

Rain, Snow Thaw Stop War Action

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a close.

The Soviet offensive has reached its climax. The proposition that "offensive is the best defensive" can be applied to the last winter offensive of the Soviet forces, which can be considered as having been launched for the purpose of facilitating future Soviet defensive operations.

Therefore, the counter-offensives of the Red army must naturally have a certain limit and the amounts of war supplies at their disposal are not limitless. It is a mistake to overestimate Soviet war results judging from the victory in Stalingrad. It must not be overlooked that the Soviet forces suffered tremendous losses in their offensive operations during last winter.

Meanwhile, even if Germany might have suffered certain sacrifices in the last withdrawal operations, the retreat was a strategical necessity. The present situation in the Russo-German War shows that the war in Europe has entered a decisive stage. Also, it is predictable that the United States will come to the fore in the European War during this year.

U.S. War Policy Changed

America's policy of "Germany First, Japan next" underwent a change with the American forces' offensive operations in the Solomons area launched last fall. To all appearances, the United States has decided to encircle Germany and Japan separately, while holding an enormous reserve power in its mainland, and launch a decisive battle with the reserve force on one of two Axis countries around which its encirclement section is completed earlier.

It is obvious that when America's policy saw the above change, there arose a difference of opinion between the United States and Britain, for the latter desired to have the former act as the arsenal of the anti-Axis nations and have its manpower and material resources concentrated on Europe in preference to Asia. This desire of Britain resulted in the American invasion of North Africa and also led to the holding of the Casablanca Conference.

With the Casablanca conference, America's war policy again turned to the "Europe First Principle." Meanwhile, the Soviet offensive became more intense. Although it has been the Anglo-American principle to weaken German military strength by the sacrifices of the Soviet Union, America and Britain could not rely entirely on the Soviet Union, for the latter cannot be called a reliable ally of the Anglo-American Powers.

As two-sided offensives from the east and the west are the sole means by which to crush Germany, Britain and America must necessarily carry out the invasion of the European Continent, and if they want to invade the Balkans for this ultimate purpose, they have first to complete the North African Campaign.

Hindered by Supply Lines

As a matter of fact, Anglo-American operations in Africa have encountered various obstacles, mainly because Germany's supply routes have been undervalued. Not only in Africa but on all anti-Axis fronts, the prolonged commissary lines stretched over wide areas are presenting a knotty problem to the British and American fighting services. The United States must supply Britain, the Soviet Union and other allies with arms and ammunition, but the commissary lines to these countries are tremendously long, while the shipping is not sufficient. Moreover, the supply routes are constantly menaced by Axis submarines and warplanes.

On the other hand, Germany is in a favorable position as it has already consolidated its defense lines.

All in all, the year 1943 presents a situation whereby a decisive war "can" be launched, which will be heralded by the Anglo-American invasion of the European Continent. And the North African Campaign will form an important factor in this invasion.

It may be noted, in this connection, that America and Britain have recently begun to talk much about post-war programs. This can be considered, as a measure to console themselves for their lack of resolve to launch a decisive battle. On the other hand, the Soviet Union's attitude in the recent border dispute between Russia and the refugee Polish Government can be interpreted as the Soviets' challenge against the inactivity of America and Britain and also as indicative of the sarcastic conception they harbor toward the Atlantic Charter.

U.S., Britain Plan to Prolong War By Leaning on Those They Can Fool

The Anglo-American leaders are scheming to drag their allies and the neutral countries into a long drawn-out war by spreading the propaganda that they will launch a large-scale offensive against the Axis Powers, according to an Asahi dispatch from Buenos Aires on Thursday.

Since the Roosevelt-Churchill talks at Casablanca, the dispatch alleges, the enemy camp has been crying about taking to the offensive in the war. This has become especially noticeable of late.

Prime Minister Churchill is reported to be intent on landing American and British forces on the European Continent, while President Roosevelt is boasting of his plan to have United States forces attack the Japanese Mainland.

Offensives Promised

British Undersecretary of State for Air, Captain Harold Balfour, in his parliamentary statement on March 2 explained that the Royal Air Force is now engaged in raiding the Continent as a prelude to the forced landing of Anglo-American troops. Almost at the same time, Lieutenant-General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Air Force, declared that many American airmen are now in China so that they will be able to air raid Japan, in his address to the welcome party held at Madison Square Garden, New York, in honor of Chiang Kai-shek's wife.

These attempts, according to leaders of the enemy camp, have been based on what was agreed on at the Casablanca conference. Why, then, are both America and Britain crying so loudly about their intended offensive?

In the first place, the peoples in these countries, began to be greatly disappointed with the disability of their leaders in successfully carrying out the war. They even suspect that their countries' war conduct has not been prosecuted with any serious concern on their leaders' part. This sentiment among the populace is driving their leaders to take desperate steps to regain public favor.

Secondly, it is undeniable that the enemy camp, by thus propagating their future offensive, is intent on making breaches in the solidarity of the Axis nations.

Used to Advantage

Thirdly, it is now common knowledge that Soviet Russia and Chungking are bearing the brunt of Axis attacks among all the satellites of the enemy camp. America and Britain intend to keep these two friends fighting so that they can prepare for a long-term war.

Last, but not the least, is the fact that the enemy leaders, by thus trumpeting their forthcoming offensive, are trying to pull the neutral countries into their camp.

Briefly speaking, the enemy leaders have been busy spreading their boast of an imminent offensive, because they think that by so doing they can turn the present hostilities into a long-term war. Both America and Britain have already suffered a great deal of wear and tear, but they still have some resources, the mobilization of which they can continue fighting with the vain hope of victory.

Lake Ilmen Area Sees War Action

(Continued from Page 1)

turned from the Eastern Front.

"I accompanied a certain German legion operating in the central part of the Eastern Front," said the correspondent. "That legion had formed a wedge protruding into the front line of the central sector. It suspended its advance in the fall of the year before last due to the terrible mud covering the front, and was forced to withdraw in winter of the same year because of the severe cold which had registered as low as 50 degrees below zero.

Knew Soviet Strength

"Last winter, the region where this corps was stationed was involved in terrific battles. As I observed, the German soldiers did not lose their sense of superiority to the Soviets. The commanding Generals, of course, knew the Soviet fighting strength and did not underestimate the quantity of arms the enemy possessed. Nevertheless, the German soldiers have never harbored the idea that the Soviet forces will triumph.

"Even when they were confronted by numerically superior Soviet troops, the German soldiers would never lose their sense of superiority to the enemy. I talked with infantrymen, artillerymen, engineers and airmen and found them all invariably imbued with this idea.

"It is obvious that this conception did not originate from the victories scored during the first two years of the war, for the majority of the soldiers had fought in France, Poland and the Balkans and also had a taste of the Soviet offensives.

"What impressed the Germans most are, not the victories achieved during the initial stage of the war, but, the defensive operations during the last two winters. 'I had not known, that is, before I experienced the bitter winter campaigns, that our forces are superior to the Soviets,' a certain General intimated to me. And this idea is common to all officers and men of the Reich army.

Kill Many Men

"The General further declared: 'Immediately before I left the firing line, I had seen a handful of grenadiers smash more than 100 Soviet tanks in a period of a few days. The Germans utilized the crippled enemy tanks as convenient covering positions or as observation posts. I also witnessed some of our machine-guns kill thousands of Soviet soldiers. Such is a matter of daily occurrence to the German soldiers and during the course of such engagements, they learned the number of men and the amount of arms the Soviet forces possessed.'

"The German soldiers have understood, through their experiences in daily engagements, that numerical superiority cannot in the end prevail over superb fighting spirit. In offensive as well as in defensive operations, German officers, non-commissioned officers and privates alike do not constitute a mere system for the prosecution of what has been ordered but form, in themselves, a will to fight voluntarily. They are possessed of the will to act, even without order, in accordance with the changing circumstances.

"I have learned, in every sector on the front, that machinery can never substitute men. Although it is true that modern warfare is a war of materials, men still constitute the nucleus of prosecution of hostilities."

73 INVENTORS GIVEN AWARDS

Noted Contributors To Production Boost Honored at Ceremony

Seventy-three industrial workers and scientists who have contributed to the expansion of productivity through their inventions and new devices were commended by the Imperial Invention Association at a ceremony held at 11 a.m. today at the Imperial Hotel. Nineteen of the commendees were accorded testimonials and a sum of ¥500 each by the Technical Board.

The honored inventors have been selected from among engineers and technicians working at companies and factories throughout the country by the Imperial Invention Association with the support of the Technical Board and the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Welfare, Railways and Communications.

Out of 245 cases submitted, the authorities concerned selected 52 inventions completed by 73 persons.

The Technical Board's testimonials were accorded to 19 inventors who completed nine inventions. Of these, four were honored for inventions concerning machinery, 13 for achievements in the scientific field and two for new devices in electric machinery.

Remarkable among the inventions and discoveries is a special remedy for malaria by seven scientists including Sajuro Kuroda of the Chobei Takeda Pharmaceutical Company, a highly mechanical device for the polishing of cylinders of aircraft engines by Kyoji Sugiyama of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Factory and a new system of railway signals by Shobo Nagai of the Kyosan Manufacturing Plant.

Thanks Shown Nippon Troops

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Chinese people."

The statement follows in substance:

"From the time of our operations in the Wuhan district up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, we mainly endeavored to crush the fighting power of the enemy. Under this principle, we were accustomed to withdraw to our former positions every time some successful operation was completed at a certain point. Thus, we expected, the enemy would gradually come to lose hope for future hostilities.

"Upon the development of the War of Greater East Asia, which has completely blocked Chungking's routes of supply, the enemy has lost means to increase his resisting power. Therefore, we have begun to operate mainly with the aim of enlarging the expanse of occupied territory and to secure its political and economic stability, thereby assisting the work of the National Government of China.

"Through our operations in the Chekiang-Kiangsi area last year and also in the Suhwai and other areas this year, we have aimed to occupy districts rich in strategic resources and thus to help the National Government at Nanking increase its power.

"With this purpose in view, we are putting forth our efforts for the acquirement of key traffic routes in order to secure means of economic development and peace preservation. This radical change in our strategic plans will gradually enable us to place the whole areas of Hunan and Szechuan Provinces under our sway. The same principle will be pushed farther and farther."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

up to 1942 in which the Axis nations secured freedom from the Versailles Treaty and acquired strategic bases for their struggle with the forces of the old order. The second phase is expected to last from 1943 to the end of 1944, in which the United States and Britain will at last complete their war preparations, to launch counter-offensives by mobilizing all their available resources and build up their bases outside the Axis spheres. The third stage will be one in which the fighting strength of the United States and Britain reaches its upper limit while the fighting strength of the Axis is regulated to develop striking power in geometrical progression, so that the United States and Britain may be completely subdued. This period will probably last from 1944 to about 1946 or 1947.

Hongkong Anti-Opium

Under the slogan of "Annihilation of the American and British forces in the Southern Pacific," the residents of Hongkong have launched a campaign to prohibit opium smoking. The Government-General previously enacted the opium monopoly regulation by which all opium smokers will be registered. After the registration was completed, the officials were rather surprised to find only 5,000 on the list although they had estimated there were 20,000 drug addicts in the island, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

INDIANS CONVEY THANKS TO TOJO

Yokohama League Sends Telegram To Prime Minister

To express their gratitude to the Japanese Government on its decision to exempt Indians in all regions of Greater East Asia from the Assets Freezing Control Law for Control of Enemy Property, and at the same time for clarifying the status of Indians as friendly nationals, the Indian Independence League in Yokohama unanimously decided on March 1 to send the following telegram to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo:

"The Indian Community of Yokohama feels profoundly grateful and overjoyed over the Imperial Japanese Government's announcement of Friday, 26 February, clarifying the Indian people's status as a friendly nation in line with Nippon's unstinting sympathy and support for India's freedom. We Indians of Yokohama in grateful recognition of the Imperial Government's unstinting support for Indian freedom hereby reaffirm our full and wholehearted cooperation in the common task of annihilating Anglo-American oppressors, the enemies of whole Asia."

SADANI
President of Indian Independence League
Yokohama.

Gratitude for the unstinting support and cooperation of the Japanese Government for the cause of Indian Independence was also expressed in the following resolutions:

"The Indian Community of Yokohama shall place on record its deep sense of gratitude for the unstinting support and cooperation of the Japanese Government and people for the cause of Indian Independence and also for the official announcement of the Imperial Government to exempt Indians in all regions of Greater East Asia from the Assets Freezing Law and the Law for Control of Enemy Property, thus clarifying the status of Indians as friendly nationals cooperating in the construction of Greater East Asia.

"The Indian Community of Yokohama, in grateful recognition of the Japanese Government's magnanimous treatment of Indians throughout Greater East Asia and the unstinting support of the Indian people's aspirations for the creation of "India for Indians," pledge themselves to fully and wholeheartedly cooperate with Nippon in the common task of annihilating the Anglo-Americans, aggressors of East Asia, so that India may emerge from the long oppression of Britain to lay a permanent and solid foundation for the peace and prosperity of all Asia."

INDUSTRY NEED IN CHINA TOLD

Tsushima Says Native Capital, Labor Vital For Its Development

Domei

TSINGTAO, March 6.—The vital importance of fully utilizing Chinese capital and manpower for the development of natural resources and the expansion of industrial productivity in North China as stressed by Juichi Tsushima, President of the North China Development Company in a press interview here today.

Mr. Tsushima is now in this city to attend the local price adjustment conference to be held here tomorrow.

"In order to cope with the new situation arising from China's entry into the present war, China and Japan must coordinate their efforts for bolstering the fighting strength of the two countries," Mr. Tsushima stated, adding that he is expecting much from Chinese initiative and efforts in the management of the five major coal mines in North China which were recently placed under Chinese management from the Japanese military control.

Commenting on the price issue, Mr. Tsushima said he advocated the fundamental policy of restricting the advance of the production costs of cardinal materials such as coal and iron ore. He also stated that the cooperation of Chinese leaders will play an important part in the activities of the North China Central Price Cooperative Conference which was created last year as the exclusive Japanese price control organ.

"For the smooth realization of the price policy in North China," he declared "the price problems in that area will be studied from all angles by Chinese and Japanese experts. For this purpose, local branches of the central price conference will be created by June this year."

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Complete Defeat of America and Britain Is the Key to World Peace

Nippon Times

To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

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REICH INFLICTS BIG CASUALTIES IN LONDON RAID

Hundreds Killed or Injured In Seeking Shelter During Night Bombing

CHAOS IN TUBE STATION

178 Dead, 60 Seriously Hurt In Stampede—Many Suffocate in Panic

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 4.—In connection with the retaliatory bombing of London by the German air forces on the night of March 3, the London papers, the Daily Herald and Daily Express, are intent on putting up a bullish front in asserting that no damages were inflicted by the German planes.

However, London dispatches indicate that several hundred persons were killed or wounded while seeking refuge in the tube tunnel.

In this connection, the British Home Ministry declared: "With the sounding of the air raid alarm on the night of March 3, about 2,000 people took refuge in a certain tube station, and several hundreds more continued to descend into the station. A middle aged woman, carrying a large bundle and a child in her arms missed her step and fell when she was almost at the bottom of the 19 steps leading to the tube platform. An aged man fell on top of her and the crowd pushing from above all lost their footing consecutively and piled up one upon the other.

"Suffocated and pressed down with the weight of several hundred on top, 178 were dead and 60 seriously injured when the human entanglement was finally straightened out. The doctors, policemen and the air defense corps who witnessed the catastrophe state that there were no signs of panic before the accident. Furthermore, no bombs were dropped anywhere in the vicinity on that night."

Raided by 3 Formations

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, March 4.—The first waves of attacking German bomber formations appeared over London at about 8.30 p.m. The first wave was followed after half an hour's raid by further bomber formations. The bombers belonging to the third wave of attack likewise penetrated deeply into the city area of Greater London dealing out further heavy blows against the British capital.

The German pilots in leaving their target observed in the area of Greater London rapidly increasing conflagrations. The strong British defense was not in the position to prevent the German aircraft from carrying out their ordered attacks according to plan. During the same night, strategically important objectives in the southern British territories were attacked.

A minor American bomber formation yesterday attempted to raid western Germany during the forenoon hours. The enemy, however, was detected in time and repulsed by the German chasers. The enemy aircraft dropped explosive bombs at random causing some losses among the civilian population. So far, 10 four-engined bombers were reported downed.

The British-American air formations suffered heavy defeats during the first days of March. In the course of their attacks on the occupied territories, on Reich territory and at the Mediterranean front, they lost no less than 72 planes. Among these planes which were destroyed during the four days were 38 four-engined bombers of the latest type such as the Boeing B-17, the Lancaster, Halifax and Stirling types. With these 38 four-engined bombers, over 250 men flying personnel have been lost by the enemy.

To Encourage Inventors

To encourage the students of Tokyo Youth Schools to develop further brilliant ideas and new inventions, the Tokyo Inventors Society will sponsor a Youth Schools Ideas and Inventions Exhibition. The exhibit will be held between March 11 and March 20 at the Industrial Encouragement Building in Shibaura.

Reich Envoys Honored

Dr. Heinrich Stahmer and Major-General Eugen Ott, new and outgoing German Ambassadors in Tokyo respectively, were honored at a luncheon Friday at the Imperial Hotel given jointly by the East Asia Economic Roundtable Conference, the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry and six other economic bodies. Attending were more than 300 leaders of various circles including Masatsune Ogura, President of the East Asia Economic Roundtable Conference; Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry; General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo; Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, former Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet; General Nobuyuki Abe, president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association; and Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan. Also present at the luncheon were Ambassador Mario Indelli of Italy, Ambassador Wang Yun-ching of Manchoukuo, Ambassador Hsu Liang of China and other foreign envoys from Axis countries residing in Tokyo including Mengchiang, Spain, Denmark, Finland, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria. (Photo, from right, General Abe, Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, Dr. Stahmer, Major-General Ott, and Mr. Wang.)

REICH FORCES GAIN DEFINITE INITIATIVE

Soviet Counter-Attacks Blasted As Germans Make Gains In New Drive

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, March 4.—Despite the desperate counter-attacks made by the Soviet forces, the military initiative on the Eastern Front is definitely in the hands of the German command again, it was reported here from the front lines today.

It was disclosed that the German bridgehead in the Kuban sector at the southernmost flank of the eastern lines is still being firmly maintained by the Reich troops, while the fighting in the central and northern sectors of the Eastern Front is likewise continuing at present according to the German miltary plans and initiative.

At the same time the German offensive operations on the southern wing of the Eastern Front continued with undiminished violence yielding further great successes. The middle and upper Donetz were reached in a width of over 250 kilometers and the river was crossed. The encirclement maneuver of Soviet forces south of Charkov was continued and the Soviet third army was surrounded by a tight ring of encirclement.

New Gains Made

The German attack between the Mius and the Dnieper was continued, resulting in further gains of terrain. The bulk of the 3rd Soviet tank army is being encircled south of Charkov after the annihilation of army of General Popoff. A Soviet brigade, attempting to break the ring of encirclement to the east, succeeded in piercing the first encircling ring but was soon stopped by the second rings. Here the brigade was almost entirely wiped out. In the course of these operations the German troops captured five howitzers, nine heavy guns, two salvo guns, four heavy anti-tank cannons as well as several anti-aircraft guns, trench mortars and a large amount of ammunition. The operations for the destruction of the 3rd Soviet tank army have commenced.

The remaining formations of another Soviet army consisting mainly of riflemen divisions and swift units were thrown back across the Donetz on a large front and the strategically important mountain area of Proletarsk and Lissichansk as well as the respective cities were taken by storm. Thus the German troops conquered the dominating key position on the flat side of the Donetz of considerable importance.

More Strongholds Retaken

Swift pursuit formations met in combat with dispersed troops of Soviet tank formations who had left their armored cars behind on account of lack of fuel, while the bulk

(Continued on Page 2)

American Forces Fail To Draft Inhabitants Of Lebanon, Palestine

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 4.—A recent attempt by the headquarters of the United States forces in West Africa to enlist volunteers from among the native inhabitants ended in utter failure, according to information received here today. It is reported that the inhabitants in Lebanon and Palestine, to where the United States Headquarters dispatched special enlistment missions, were extremely apathetic in their response, reflecting the general aversion which the native people there entertain against the United States forces. Despite strenuous efforts, it was reported the American missions succeeded in enlisting only eight volunteers in Lebanon and 88 in Palestine.

ENVOY WANG TO ATTEND INSTITUTE GRADUATION

1 White Russian Among 88 Graduates to Complete Training At Akita

Manchoukuo's Ambassador to Tokyo, Wang Yun-ching, will be present when the third graduation exercises of the Nichiman Industrial Technical Training Institute at Akita is held on March 9, states Domei.

Eighty-eight students who have completed the regular three-year course will receive their certificates which will fully qualify them to fill important industrial positions in Manchoukuo.

Among the graduates will be one White Russian youth, Vladimir Richenko, who completed his course despite the handicap of being the only foreigner. Three White Russians had enrolled at the same time as he, but two dropped out, leaving him to complete the difficult course alone.

Not even a telegram informing him of his mother's grave illness could shake his determination to complete his training. Fortunately, his mother recovered and now Vladimir will take up his post at the Muling Coal Mining Company in Harbin where he will have a happy reunion.

DIET TO GO INTO RECESS

80 Out of 89 Government Bills Already Passed

Having completed deliberations and passed 80 Government bills out of the 89 submitted to the present session of the Diet within five weeks since its resumption, the 81st session of the Diet is now expected to go into recess on March 10.

The House of Representatives, it is expected, will complete its business on Saturday, while the House of Peers either next Monday or Tuesday.

INDIA MADE ARSENAL BY U.S. MILITARISTS

America Continues to Bring Danger to Indians Under Lease-Lend Guise

The American Office of War Information announced on Thursday that $295,501,494 of Lend-Lease supplies were sent to India between March 1941 and January 1943. The announcement also claimed that plans were being advanced to make India's war industries more self-sufficient, Domei reports from Buenos Aires.

The announcement was as follows:

"India is the supply base for the anti-Axis forces in Chungking and in West Asia and through the lease-lend plan is being gradually strengthened. The plans to aid India include the betterment of harbor facilities and the sending of producers' machinery and raw materials to the war factories in India with a view toward lessening the sending of munitions from Britain.

"From March 1941 to January 1943 the total of weapons leased and lent to India amounted to $295,501,494, two-thirds of which were pure munition sand the other third machinery. The amount of steel being sent from the United States to India for the production of armored cars, cannon, explosives and others is increasing, but America hopes that India will increase by 50 per cent the amount

(Continued on Page 2)

HO YING-CHIN DISAPPOINTED WITH BRITISH

Chungking Chief of Staff Fails On Mission to India for Increased Assistance

CONFERRED WITH WAVELL

Lord Cranborne Tells Parliament Transport of Supplies Depends on Burma Route

General Ho Ying-chin, Chungking chief of staff, returned to Chungking from a disappointing mission in India, utterly disgusted with the British lack of sincerity, together with Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell, commander of the American forces in India, and other foreign military dignitaries, according to a Nanking dispatch to Domei, dated March 5.

General Ho repeatedly conferred with Field-Marshal Archibald Wavell Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, and other British leaders and deliberated on cooperative strategies for an offensive against Burma, the amelioration of the shortage of military supplies, the increase of Chungking army forces in India, and other military problems, without any satisfactory results, the dispatch said.

The Chungking chief of staff inspected the border area of India and Burma, together with Field-Marshal Wavell during his stay in India, and on his return to Chungking, he also made an inspection of the Burma-Yunnan border district.

Ho Visits Kweilin

General Ho stopped at Kweilin and Shaokan and conferred with notorious warlords such as Yu Han-mow, Li Chi-tan and Hsia Wei, for the deliberation of joint defenses of the Kwangtung and the Kwangsi Provinces, following the penetration of the Japanese Forces into the Kwangsi province.

In spite of his disappointments, General Ho was able to secure few meager settlements on the increase of Chungking forces in India, the expansion of the territory alloted for the stationing of Chungking troops, and on the new plans for Chungking supply-aid, provided that these are directly associated with the co-strategies of Chungking and India.

However, impeded by the disharmony between the Chungking and British military leaders, the impossibility of securing India-made products as Chiang-aid supplies due to India's own dearth of supplies, and the difficulties in the transportation problems, it is reported that the Chungking chief of staff returned to Chungking exceedingly disgusted by the failure of his mission.

The Chungking political circles are of the opinion that the problem of recapturing Burma will have to be temporarily suspended, in view of the passive attitude taken by the British, and the new menace in the southwest brought about by the Japanese occupation of the leased territory of Kwangchow, the dispatch added.

Lord Cranborne, British Parlia-

(Continued on Page 2)

Ba Maw Recalls Interned Life in Burma As 1st Anniversary of Rangoon Fall Nears

Mainichi

RANGOON, March 4.—Retrospecting on events at the time of the fall of Rangoon, on which the enemies, America, Britain and Chungking, had looked upon as their last stronghold in East Asia, exactly one year ago on March 8, Dr. Ba Maw, Chief Administrator of Burma, who made his escape from prison on April 13 and has shouldered the responsibility of leading his people for the construction of new Burma, remarked as follows:

"I heard the news of the fall of Rangoon in a small prison hut. The prison guard told me of the surrender of the city on about March 10. My heart leaped with unbounded joy, for I realized that America and Britain would be ousted from Burma and the dawn of a new day had come for my country. Thereafter, I taxed my ingenuity on means of making my escape from prison.

"The only news I could get of the outside world at the time was through my wife, but I learned that the Chungking regime in order to curry favor with the Burmese people had concocted a scheme of providing me and my family with ¥4,000 monthly and remove us all to Chungking.

"I also learned that a Chungking officer by the name of Wang would be sent as messenger to carry out the scheme. I determined then to make my escape by all means before the Chungking messenger came, and finally managed to make my escape on April 13 about a month after the fall of Rangoon.

"No words can adequately describe all the hardships I underwent. In thinking over events that transpired at the time, it all seems like a nightmare to me. It never occurred to me then that Burma would become what she is today, for the past 50 years Burma has undergone a complete transformation in a period of less than a year.

"Burma is the western gateway of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the foremost line of battle. Although enemy planes may make their marauding raids, inflicting destruction here and there, there is nothing for the Burmese people to do but to advance steadily and fearlessly. We have renewed this determination afresh in our hearts as we greet March 8, the first anniversary of the fall of Rangoon."

Letter of Appreciation Awarded Nippon Units in Shantung Area

Land and Air Contingents Annihilated Chungking's 113th Division in Surprise Attack at Chengtingshan, Eradicating Cancerous Influence in District

A ceremony for awarding a letter of appreciation to the Hikichi, Kawakubo, Kozuma, Oshima, Hanyu and Shimameguri Units and Air Units cooperating with these land forces in connection with their distinguished services of having annihilated the Chungking 113rd Division commanded by Lieutenant-General Tzu-han under General Yu Hsueh-chung, commander of Chungking's Shantung-Kiangsu War District, was held at a barrack of an X X Unit Thursday, according to a Tsinan dispatch to Domei Friday.

During an extensive scale campaign conducted from February 21 up to early this month these Japanese Units literally smashed to the last man the 113rd Division and a raiding force belonging to the same division at Chengtingshan, 40 kilometers southwest of Ankang.

The campaign was so surprising to the enemy that Lieutenant-General Han, Commander Lei Wen-li of the raiding force, seven staff officers, one battalion commander, and others numbering about 1,500 were captured. The divisional chief of staff and other enemy dead numbering about 1,000 were left on the battlefield. War trophies were numerous.

The letter of appreciation awarded by an XX Unit Commander follows:

"The Hikichi, Kawakubo, Kozuma, Shimameguri, Hanyu and Oshima Units and Air Uits Cooperating With Them:

"Upon receipt of the secret information that the main force of the 113rd Division attached to the Chungking 51st Army was entrenched and making reckless activities near Ankang in Shantung Province, the above units lost no time in catching them in a surprise raid. Having discovered that the enemy divisional main force was consolidating its camp in the neighborhood of Chengtingshan, these Units narrowed their pincer movement from several directions early on the morning of February 21 in defiance of rugged mountain paths and intense cold and completely besieged the Jenchiawang district at about 11 a.m. the same day. In frantic efforts to break through the encirclement, the enemy launched fierce raids at various points with the result that deadly battles ensued.

"All officers and men of X X units in perfect cooperation with the Japanese Forces fought bravely in the face of intensive enemy gunfire and, in response of gallant and close co-ordination of Japanese air units, darted into the ranks of the enemy. The enemy forces were given a smashing blow. These enemy forces were firmly entrenched in that district for the past several years and were wielding much influence among the Chinese people, forming a cancerous existence to the establishment of a new order of East Asia. In this battle, about 1,500 enemy officers and men from Lieutenant-General Han Tzu-han down were captured. Enemy dead abandoned numbered more than 1,000. Moreover, numerous war trophies were captured.

"This gallant action was an outcome of the virile fighting spirit of all men as one solid ball of iron centering on unit commanders. With this fiery spirit and sense of responsibility the above annihilated numerically superior enemy forces and thus established peace and order in the district. Their exploits are outstanding indeed.

"Wherefore, a letter of appreciation thus is hereby awarded.

February 28, 1943

X X Unit Commander"

U.S. NAVY SEEKING AIR BASES ON LAND

Realizes It Is More Imperative Than Battleship or Aircraft Carrier

Prior to the war, the American navy was a believer in the battleship, says a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires on Thursday. Then it concentrated on aircraft carriers. It has made another change in policy and now is trying its utmost to get air bases on land.

In this connection, the American Magazine has the following to say:

"After the battle of Pearl Harbor, the American navy became aware that unless it used land-planes the command of the air not only on land but also on the seas would pass to the army.

"The only land-planes which have hitherto been used by the American navy have been those used in the patrol of bases. Among the planes used by it today are bombers of a type for use by the army.

"In June 1942, the navy prevailed upon the Budget Bureau to agree to the expenditure of $339,000,000 to to buy land-planes and build air bases. The figure proposed by the bureau was $175,000,000.

"According to Representative John M. Costello, Democrat of Hollywood, California, member of the House Army Affairs Committee, the navy has a plan to train 30,000 men for use on land-planes in 1943. This compares with 40,000 men, which the army intends to train for service in its air force.

"The planes in use by the navy are land-planes. The joint committee of the army and navy determines the number of planes which each fighting service is to receive.

"The tendency is toward a steady increase in the number of planes needed by the army and navy. The navy happens to be in urgent need of planes, and this is the reason why plans have been made for a factory to fill the requirements of the navy.

"In the summer of 1942, the navy dropped the plan of building three additional battleships, and decided to use the money thus saved to provide itself with land-planes and air bases. The change involved a loss of several million dollars as the work on two of the vessels, the Maine and New Hampshire, had started at the time the program was

(Continued on Page 2)

PHILIPPINES' ROADS WILL BE IMPROVED

Military Administration Gives 1,470,600 Pesos to Executive Commission

Domei

MANILA, March 4.—In order to facilitate the reconstruction of roads and bridges in the Philippines, the Japanese Military Administration yesterday presented another additional sum of 1,470,600 pesos to the Philippine Executive Commission.

With this new sum, the total amount given to the Executive Commision by the Military Administration so far for the re-establishment of public facilities has reached over 4,000,000 pesos.

1943 Fertilizer Policy

Domei

MANILA, March 4.—The import of chemical fertilizers from Japan and increase of production of green manures and other natural fertilizers within the islands will form the foundation of the 1943-44 fertilizer policy in the Philippines, the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines announced today.

According to today's announcement, the Philippines will depend upon Japan for the supply of cardinal chemical fertilizers such as ammonium sulphate, superphosphate of lime as well as sulphate of potassium during the coming year while the production of copra meal, guano, bone dust and green manures within the islands will be positively pushed.

The announcement also disclosed that the administration is planning to erect several fertilizer plants within the Philippines in the near future to make the islands completely self-sufficient in cardinal fertilizers, chemical as well as natural.

The announcement added that the priority distribution of fertilizers will be made to the producers of rice on irrigated fields, sweet potatoes, raw cotton, hemp, jute, tobacco as well as vegetables.

Port Darwin Raided

The Imperial Air Forces again raided Port Darwin on Wednesday night, it was revealed by a report from Melbourne, according to a special dispatch from Lisbon to the Mainichi.

TRADE PROGRAM FOR 1943 SIGNED BY NIPPON, F.I.C.

Signatures Affixed to Documents by Kuriyama and Decoux on March 4

COVERS EXPORTS TO JAPAN

Based on Japanese-French Agreement; Will Smoothen Economic Interchange

Documents relative to customs, trade and method of payment concerning exports of French Indo-China products to Japan for the current year, based on the Japanese-French Agreement, were signed on March 4 at Hanoi, by Director-General Shigeru Kuriyama of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in French Indo-China and Governor-General Jean Decoux of French Indo-China, according to an announcement Friday by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

The announcement follows:

"Director-General Shigeru Kuriyama of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in French Indo-China and Governor-General Jean Decoux of French Indo-China signed yesterday, March 4, at Hanoi, documents relative to that part of the trade agreement for the year 1943, based on the Japanese-French Agreement pertaining to customs, trade and method of payment between Japan and Indo-China, which concerns exports of French Indo-China products to Japan.

"Director-General Kuriyama and Governor-General Decoux have carried on several conversations since the beginning of this year for the purpose of finding methods of making closer and firmer the economic relations between Japan and French Indo-China on a new basis to meet the present situation. These conversations, as a result, have not only remedied the various points which hitherto have hindered Japanese-French Indo-China economic cooperation but also have contributed greatly toward making smoother the economic interchange between the two countries."

AMERICAN PLANE WORKERS WIN STRIKE FOR MORE PAY

Labor Board Yields to Demand Made by Boeing and Consolidated Strikers

The United States National Labor Board on Thursday finally gave in to the demands for increased wages made by the workers of aircraft factories on the Pacific Coast under pressure of the critical labor situation developing from the new delinquency strategies of holding "24-hour labor meeting" taken by the laborers, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei in relaying a wire from the Los Angeles.

The Labor Board acknowledged an increase of four and one-half cents per hour for the 30,000 workers of the Boeing plant in Seattle, while an average increase of seven and one-half cents per hours was recognized for the approximately 110,000 laborers of the Consolidated Aeronautical Corporation in Southern California.

LIAISON CONFERENCE HELD

Manchoukuo, Mengchiang Delegates Discuss Economic Topics

Domei

HSINKING, March 5.—The first session of the Manchoukuo-Mengchiang Liaison Conference for 1943 was held at the conference room of the State Council this morning with the attendance of more than 30 economic officials of the Manchoukuo and Mengchiang Governments.

Discussions were concentrated principally on the ways and means of accelerating the exchange of staple commodities between the two countries as well as adjusting the prices of commodities which are being principally transacted.

Envoy Lu Visits Peking

Domei

PEKING, March 5.—Lu Yung-huan, Manchoukuo Ambassador to China, arrived here yesterday by the 6:30 p.m. train en route to Manchoukuo. At 10:30 a.m. today, he conferred with Chu Chen, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission on various matters.

POLISH-SOVIET RIFT UPSETS U.S., BRITAIN

London, Washington Silently Recognize Red's Acts Despite Harangue by Press

In spite of hysterical Anglo-American attempts to alleviate the bitter clash between the Polish Refugee Government in London and the Soviet Union concerning the former's demand to have its former territory returned to her, the scope of bitterness shows a tendency to increase and flare up internal dissension in the anti-Axis camp, which regarded as disastrous by America and Britain is rapidly rearing its ugly head, according to a Domei report from Zurich on Thusday.

Reports reaching Zurich from New York reveal that the New York Times on Thursday carried a huge quarter-page anti-Soviet advertisement signed by the American representative of the Polish-Jewish Labor Alliance.

A similar advertisement appearing in the New York Post cried out, "The men who began the Jewish underground movement in Poland, the glorious leaders of the Jewish labor movement Heinrich Elrich and Victor Artel were both murdered by the Soviet Government. Their names as glorious anti-Fascist Socialists were crushed in mud by the shameful charge that they had notified the Germans. The Jews will never forget nor forgive this bloody crime."

Concerning this the New York World-Telegraph in a front-page editorial fanned the American Government circles' anti-Soviet atmosphere and commented, "During the last 13 months, the Soviets tried to conceal the execution of the two Jews. The two were personal friends of Premier Josef Stalin and their execution must be regarded as an act of political revenge."

On the other hand, British circles apparently consider that any expansion in the Polish Refugee Government and Soviet clash will be disadvantageous and efforts are being directed to appease the Polish Refugee Government. The press seems to be attempting to urge that the Poles give up their demands. The News Chronicle bluntly demanded, "Stop agitating the Soviets by issuing patriotic propaganda. The Poles especially at this time must control themselves and refrain from making comments which will embarrass the British Government."

However, informed circles point out that America and Britain cannot allow the Soviets to act as they wish, and neither can they afford to alienate Soviet feelings. These circles that if America and Britain do not help Poland, then that will mean that the Atlantic Charter means nothing and a serious unrest among the smaller nations will arise. But they declare that if Poland is to be supported actively, then America and Britain must expect their relations with the Soviets to become strained. Thus, as a temporary measure of deception they have decided to silently recognize the Soviet acts in Europe.

Reich Forces Gain Definite Initiative

(Continued from Page 1)

of the German groups of attack is closing in with the first swift formations. On this occasion 21 Soviet tanks among them six supertanks of the T-70 type were discovered in a forest in completely undamaged state. The localities, reconquered by the Germans in the entire area of attack, are all the more important since they have been built up by the Soviets as solid strongpoints equipped with rather large quantities of ammunition, arms and food which have now fallen into the hands of the Germans.

In the area of Kursk the Soviets attempted to break through the German lines with the help of numerous tanks. German artillery, however, frustrated all Soviet attempts and 11 tanks were destroyed while four further tanks broke into the ice of a river.

India Made Arsenal By U.S. Militarists

(Continued from Page 1)

of steel it produces.

"The aid extended to India based on the lease-lend law covers everything from flash lights to locomotives. Ships are being built and repaired in India, air bases are being built, and the facilities in the agricultural and mining industries are being expanded. In addition, India is especially important as the base in air-transporting goods to Chungking. The American-owned automobile factories in India chiefly are engaged in producing numerous military cars by assembling parts on chassis sent from Canada."

In addition, there are nearly 300 spinning mills in India and these are supplying the American forces with uniforms suitable to the tropics.

Monument in Memory of Japanese Priest To Be Erected by Residents of Kaifeng

Domei

KAIFENG, March 4.—In memory of the well-known Japanese high priest Jojin who came here about 900 years ago, both Japanese and Chinese residents here plan to erect a monument as a symbol of Sino-Japanese cultural ties.

The high priest Jojin left Karatsu in Kyushu, Japan, in March, 1072, at the age of 62 in order to visit Tientaishan. After visiting the cradle of the Tendai Sect of Buddhism, he came here, where he was received in audience by Emperor Shensung and was accorded facilities to visit Wutaishan, sacred place for Manjusri Bodhi-Sattya.

Since that time, he remained at Kaifeng in the Emperor's good graces as he was a distinguished priest. Without returning to Japan, he breathed his last at the Kaipao Temple here. His remains were entombed at Tientaishan by Imperial order.

To popularize his admirable sayings and activities worthy of the Japanese and Emperor Shensung's benevolence among the Japanese and Chinese people, the Sino-Japanese Buddhist Association of Kaifeng intends to erect a monument where he died.

In this connection, Japanese and Chinese residents numbering several hundred met on Tuesday, when they decided to make preparations without delay for the erection of the monument.

ARGENTINA TO SEND SUPPLIES TO BRITAIN

Decision Arrived Whereby England Exports Materials to Make Arms

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 3.—As a result of negotiations between the Argentine and British governments, Argentina has decided to manufacture arms with material imported from Britain and export the products to Britain, the Argentine Government announced on March 1.

According to the agreement between the two governments, the British Government will increase its export of material resources to Argentina. The increased portion must not be used except for the production of arms and war supplies.

In this connection, Argentine Foreign Minister Dr. Enrique Luis Guinazu declared as follows at the press conference today:

"The Argentine Government has concluded an agreement that Argentina will import material from Britain and export arms to that country. In this connection, the amendment of the law pertaining to the exportation of arms was decided upon at the Cabinet meeting.

"The above decision does not imply any change in the Argentine Government's diplomacy toward warring countries.

"Heretofore, our Government has prohibited the exportation of arms and ammunition exceeding 500,000 pesos per year. The amended law stipulates that they can be exported in limitless quantity."

In reply to a question if any protest has been filed by Axis Governments over the same step, Foreign Minister Guinazu stated that so far no such protest has been received.

Ho Ying-Chin Disappointed With British

(Continued from Page 1)

mentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, admitted that the transportation of supplies to Chungking is at an absolute standstill since the rupture of the Burma route, in the House of Lords on Thursday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

"Since the close of the Burma route," elucidated Lord Cranborne, "the volume of transported goods to Chungking was suddenly decreased, since all supplies sent through India are forced to be shipped via air.

"In addition to cooperating with the Indian Government to expand the air route which is the life-line for the Chungking regime, the British government is storing the supplies to India for the Chungking government, from the United States and Britain.

"Although the British government is concentrating its energies for the expansion of the air routes and opening of a new land route, basic solution in this transportation problem cannot be expected with the Burma route closed.

Important Objective

"The recapture of the Burma route is one of the most important objectives in the war schemes of the anti-Axis nations," he declared, and added, "the Anglo-American governments will probably not remove their aims from their objective of recapturing the Burma route."

Following the interpellation whether 1,000 transport planes would be sufficient for Chiang-aid shipping, Lord Cranborne replied, "the provision of 1,000 transport planes would probably be adequate, but it is difficult to prepare so many craft.

"The United States is rated as the nation producing the largest number of transport planes, therefore she is first in the position to supply Chungking with the needed craft."

And based on a compensation agreement with Britain the Americans have acquired storage places for ammunition and foodstuffs. American bottoms are being repaired and refueled in Indian ports.

BRITISHERS SHOCKED BY WARSHIP LOSSES

People Refuse to Place Much Stock in Reassurances; Hold Gloomy View

The admission by Captain Albert V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons on March 3, that five cruisers and two aircraft carriers were recently lost by the British navy in the process of sending supplies through to the Soviet Union and regions in the Mediterranean has greatly shocked the people of Britain, according to Stockholm reports quoting London dispatches to Domei.

All Britain is extremely disturbed over the warning contained in Alexander's statement that as a result of increased shipping losses there will be further cuts in supplies allowed to the civilians, the reports added.

In addition, another shock was in store for the people of Britain on March 4. On that day, Lord Prentiss Field, Parliamentary Undersecretary of the Navy, speaking in the House of Lords disclosed the losses of vessels which have been sustained by the British navy since the outbreak of the European war.

He revealed that the vessels lost included five battleships, seven aircraft carriers, 25 destroyers, 14 converted cruisers, 94 destroyers, 14 corvettes, 44 submarines, one "Monitor" vessel, eight "Sloop" vessels, 22 mine-sweepers, 156 trawlers, 14 clearing operation ships, one mine-layer, three yachts, five gunboats, and three cutters.

Lord Prentiss Field formerly a Conservative member of the House of Commons and known as Sir Victor Warrender, tried to soften the blow of these losses by declaring that the shipbuilding program was progressing satisfactorily.

People Still Worried

A Domei dispatch, however, quotes commentators as saying that the British people have refused to be reassured by the statement of the Parliamentary Undersecretary of the Navy that the British navy is stronger than it was a year ago when it was at the lowest ebb, especially in view of the fact that its strength has been seriously cut into by Japan.

The Domei report tells of the very unpleasant impression which has been made on the British people by the remarks made by the American Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, at a recent secret session of the Senate to the effect that America needs to build a navy strong enough to dominate the Seven Seas.

London reports in various Swedish newspapers indicate that the British people have been compelled to abandon all hope of an early diminution in the threat of Axis submarines by the disclosures of the heavy damage which has been incurred by the British fleet in the war.

The comment is made by British observers, according to these London reports to Sweden, that pending an improvement in the situation caused by Axis submarine activity, the anti-Axis forces on all fronts will be constantly exposed to great dangers.

The statement of Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, about the losses of the British fleet, prompted a BBC commentator to issue a warning to the British people that it may be necessary to lower still further their standards of living in order to make it possible for the British troops to receive their supplies.

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BRITISH PLAYING UP U.S. LABOR DEARTH

Lack of Manpower Is Greatest Headache for U.S., Reports London Times

British papers are reporting the manpower dearth and labor trouble from which the United States is acutely suffering, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Thursday.

Lack of human resources is the greatest source of headache to the United States, says the New York correspondent of The Times, London, in his report dated March 1. Pointing out the serious difficulties being experienced by the United States in covering labor needs, the correspondent, in substance, says:

"The United States Government must come to a path of thorns where many antagonistic views crisscross each other over the labor problem. There they will find such issues as the proper distribution of labor power—for its resources have already touched bedrock; how to increase the production of foodstuffs as much as they can; how to moderate the inflationary tendency under the ascending spiral of prices and wages and how to remedy and reduce the frightful sabotage and absence from work among munition plant workers. Besides these problems the United States, of course, has many other difficult problems that it must solve sooner or later but at the present moment those just mentioned are the most urgent ones.

"There is still in America serious waste of labor power, which has not been effectively combated by declaring a 48-hour week. In regard to the production of foodstuffs there is an extremely wide gap in opinion between Government and Congress, particularly agrarian Congressmen.

"Fearing unfavorable effects on general prices and industrial wages, the Government is loath to raise the maximum prices of agricultural produce but now it seems that it has succumbed to the demand of the agrarian interests. Unless some drastic steps are taken in regard to prices and wages without delay, both are likely to go out of hand.

"The smaller iron and steel industry formula adopted some months ago by the National War Labor Board to stabilize wages is being violently attacked by labor organizations.

"As sabotage and absence from work in the munitions industry have not been very seriously treated, they have of late assumed astounding proportions. Some of these workers have never worked before the war and can never remain in any occupation but the greater part of the saboteurs and truants are skilled workers receiving the highest pay. It is simply that they do not realize the importance of their work in wartime. There are signs that these idle workers are gradually awakening but unfortunately the possibility of their real awakening is still remote."

The British journal Financial News for February 2 reported on the United States labor situation as follows:

"A special investigation committee of the Senate has reported that the American manpower reserves have been overdrawn to the extent of several million men, while Senator John Bankhead, after a long debate on the labor power needed by the army, munitions industry and agricultural areas with Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, and Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Man Power Commission, has stated that Nelson and McNutt may be planning to recruit 8,000,000 more men this year for the war front or the home front but they must still explain where they are to obtain this enormous labor."

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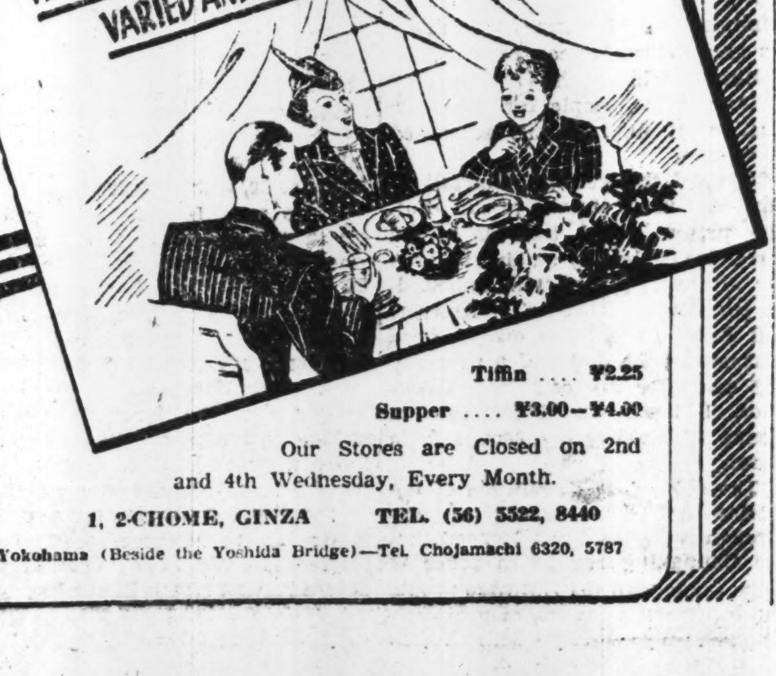

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Nation to Observe Chikyusetsu, Birthday Of Empress, Today

The 40th Chikyusetsu, birthday of Her Majesty the Empress, will be observed today. There will be no official functions in honor of the occasion because of the current situation. Informally Her Imperial Majesty will receive the greetings of Princes and Princesses of the Blood. From 9 a.m. till noon high officials will visit the Imperial Palace and register their names in the visitors' book. There will be celebrations at schools and public organizations throughout the country.

MARTIAL ARTS COUNCIL TO BE CREATED SHORTLY

Greater East Asia League to Sponsor Tournament; to Send Experts

So that the peoples of East Asia might learn and appreciate Japan's traditional martial arts, the Greater East Asia League will establish a Martial Arts' Council here shortly.

The nation's highest experts in "judo" and "kendo" will be members of this Council which will be a component part of the Greater East Asia League.

The organizing committee of the proposed Martial Arts Council met at 10 a.m. Friday at the headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. More than 50 leading masters and instructors of "judo" and "kendo" were present at the meeting, in addition to representatives of the League.

It was decided that the Council will sponsor a grand tournament under the auspices of the League and also make arrangements for dispatching "judo and "kendo" experts to various parts of Greater East Asia.

BRITISH PLANE SQUADRON ARRIVES IN AUSTRALIA

Spitfires Equipped With Experienced Pilots, Declares Premier Curtin

A squadron of Spitfires, complete with highly experienced pilots, ground crews, and every other facility, has arrived in Australia some time ago, Premier John Curtin of Australia claimed in the Australian Lower House on Thursday, according to a Lisbon report to Domei on Thursday.

Curtin's report was as follows:

"It has been kept secret until now that Spitfire fighters have arrived in Australia some time ago. I would like to make it especially clear that this type of British aid is based entirely on a personal decision of Premier Winston Churchill. Churchill immediately answered in his characteristic manner a demand made by our Minister of External Affairs Herbert V. Evatt.

"Churchill knows fully well that whatever happens in the Southwestern Pacific is America's responsibility but at the same time he always makes it clear that Britain's concern regarding Australia's safety has not lessened in the least.

"The Spitfires sent to Australia are adjusted especially for tropical operations and their pilots are highly trained Britons and Australians having actual experience in fighting the German Luftwaffe. This Spitfire squadron arrived as a complete unit together with ground crews and other facility."

KIKUGORO TO BROADCAST ON ARMY DAY PROGRAM

Famous Kabuki Actor Making First Appearance Before 'Mike' in 18 Years

A great treat is in store for Japan's radio audience on March 10, the 38th Army Day and its second observance since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Participating in the program for that day will be Kikugoro Onoye, the head of the famous Kabuki House of Onoye and reputed as the outstanding actor today on the Japanese stage.

It will be his first appearance before the microphone at the JOAK studio in 18 years. His first broadcast was shortly after the establishment of the JOAK station.

With the war now in full swing and desiring to do his share toward its successful prosecution, the famous Kabuki actor has cast away whatever prejudice he has had against radio broadcasting and finally accepted an invitation from JOAK to make a broadcast on Army Day.

He will make a 25-minute recital of a story by Hiroshi Muneda, well-known novelist, entitled "Letter From a Unit-Commander" from 12:30 p.m. on that day.

The broadcast will be relayed to all parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it was revealed by the Planning Section of JOAK.

ASSOCIATION PUSHES PLAN FOR BIWA NATIONAL PARK

Driveway Circling Lake Already Completed; Training Halls Slated in Project

To push the realization of the plan to make Lake Biwa a national park, the Shiga Tourists' Association held a conference Friday at 10 a.m. at the Prefectural Office with the attendance of Dr. Tsuyoshi Tamura, engineer of the Welfare Ministry, it is reported.

According to the plan, the park will include, with Lake Biwa as the center, Shiga-no-Sato, a place of historic interest and Mt. Hiei as well as Higashiyama, Kyoto.

Already a driveway around the lake has been completed and there are other facilities of communication, such as a bus service and the Kojaku Railway.

It is further reported that with the decision of the conference, the Shiga Prefecture is going to establish in the near future a national training hall and many other institutions within the projected park.

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Nippon Youths Body To Attend Ceremony In China March 30

Domei

NANKING, March 5.—Twenty members of the Dai Nippon Youths Corps, selected from all parts of the country by local chapters of the corps, will represent Japan at the inaugural ceremony of the Greater China Youths Corps in Nanking on March 30 on the occasion of the third anniversary of the establishment of the Nanking Government it was revealed. The Greater China Youths Corps will be created through the amalgamation of various Chinese youths' organizations involving a total of 5,000,000 members through the effort of President Wang Ching-wei and Publicity Ministry Lin Pai-sheng with the assistance of Sakutaro Asahina, Vice-President of the Dai Nippon Youths' Corps.

RANGOON HAILS GANDHI

Indians Celebrate Mahatma's Accomplishment of Fast

Domei

RANGOON, March 5.—With the participation of more than 10,000 Indian residents here, a mass rally celebrating the successful consummation of Mahatma Gandhi's fast was held here yesterday evening under the auspices of the Burmese Chapter of the India Independence League.

After having offered prayer of thanks for the successful completion of the three-week fast by the Mahatma, the jubilant Indian population paraded through the main streets, each crying "Long Live the Mahatma!"

Domei

CANTON, March 5.—A mass meeting of Canton citizens in support of the Indian Poorna Swaraj Movement was held this Morning at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall.

The successful completion of the three-week fast by Mahatma Gandhi in determined protest against the British authorities was simultaneously celebrated at the meeting. Delegates from various parts of Kwangtung Province also participated in the rally.

MILITARY ARTS EXHIBIT ON AT MITSUKOSHI STORE

Paintings, Sculptures by Master Artists Show Spirit of Imperial Soldiers

A military arts exhibition will be held at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Nihonbashi, for 11 days beginning Friday, under the joint sponsorship of the Military Artists' Association and the Yomiuri-Hochi, it is reported.

Over 110 works of art, including oil paintings and sculptures by master artists, showing the death-defying spirit of the Imperial Army, will be exhibited.

The opening ceremony was attended by General Iwane Matsui, President of the Military Artists' Association, Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section, Hakutei Ishii, Tsuguji Fujita, and many other notables.

It is also reported that under the joint sponsorship of the Dai Nippon Aeronautical Association and the Yomiuri-Hochi, an exhibition of photographs and cartoons of the Army young pilots will be held at the Mitsukoshi Department Store at Shinjuku for six days beginning Friday.

U.S. Navy Is Seeking Air Bases on Land

(Continued from Page 1)

abandoned.

"Among the battleships which were laid down in 1938 and which are scheduled to be completed in 1943 are some on which the work has been suspended, including the Kentucky."

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CHINA'S NORTHWEST IS SCENE OF RIVALRY

Three Groups—Chungking, U.S., and U.S.S.R.—Trying to Scatter Seeds of Expansion

Today, across the horizon of northwestern China, there loom dark, ominous clouds of antagonism and rivalry—a rivalry which, unspoken and festering, like an angry, purulent wound, threatens to corrupt the amity of three powers, the United States, the Soviet Union, and the Chungking regime, for, today, each in the interest of its own welfare and power, is attempting to scatter its seeds of expansion throughout the unoccupied territories of northwestern China, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

To the three powers, northwestern China looms of urgent and vital importance. To the Soviet Union, it means a much-needed stronghold in Asia; to the Chungking regime a vital, life-line route with the Soviet Union; and to America an indispensible air-base with which she must confront the Axis nations. From its former importance as Chungking's only working land supply-route, it has become today the focal point for an anti-Axis base.

U.S. Trying Hard

In keeping with her objective, America has been steadily strengthening her position within this district. She has launched vigorously into the construction of various airfields, ultimately aiming for the establishment of a connecting base for her northern and western air routes. She has constructed fields suitable for her larger-sized, long-distance planes. She has constructed beacons to guide her in her nocturnal flights, and knowing well the inconstancy and peculiarities of weather and air conditions, has initiated the establishment of meteorological observatories and radio beacons. With her northern and western routes in mind, she has established, thus far, seventeen airfields, and is working steadily for the construction of others which will ultimately form the connecting links of her routes from Ulan Bator to Kashgar.

Her northern route, via Alaska, will reach to Chuyen, which will serve not only as the outermost base in northwestern China, but as an important connecting base to Ulan Bator in Outer Mongolia. Her western route is a great deal more complicated, passing from the southernmost extremity of South America across the Atlantic Ocean, touching the Gold Coast of Africa, Khartoum, Teheran, through Delhi in India, thence into China to Kashgar in the northwestern area of Sinkiang Province. The intersecting point of the two routes, thus, falls in Sinkiang.

From the standpoint of practicality, the western route, with Kashgar as its base, finds itself greatly handicapped, for it is obstructed by the great Himalaya Mountains, whose towering natural barrier impedes its progress from its present feeble, experimental stage. Of the two routes, therefore, the northern, via Alaska, finds itself the more important. This route may be said to have advanced from an experimental to a basically practical stage. Wendell Willkie, Roosevelt's envoy to Chungking, returned via Fairbanks, Alaska, to Washington, covering the distance in the space of one short week, proving substantially its possibilities.

Turning It to Base

There is no uncertainty or doubt in the fact that America is planning to utilize northwestern China as a base for an offensive against the Axis. It is manifest in the completion of the 2,800 kilometer public highway in Alaska; in the signing of a new economic treaty by the United States, the Soviet Union, and the Chungking regime in December of last year; and in the strengthening of the American air force in China.

Building of her extravagant $50,000,000 Alaskan highway she has effected through the mighty pressure of public opinion, which, since the outbreak of the War, has been clamoring for a decisive offensive. Taking advantage of Chiang Kai-shek's efforts toward making northwestern China a centralized point for countering Japan, she has, therefore, wormed her way into the territory in question under the pretence of developing a new route whereby she might aid the Chungking regime, keeping ever in mind the advantage to be obtained if that territory were to be converted into an anti-Axis airbase.

The conclusion of the American-Soviet-Chungking Economic Pact, also finds the United States in a strange position. According to the agreement, which was closed in December of the preceding year, one-fourth of the total arms and supplies furnished the Soviet Union by the United States will be forwarded to Chungking via the Soviet route. In exchange, Chungking is to furnish the Soviet Union with such commodities as tungsten, quinine, mica, and tea.

Makes Adroit Move

Under the philanthropical veneer of aiding the two powers to effect a "mutual exchange of materials," America has adroitly seized the opportunity to utilize the northeastern air-bases of the Soviet Union. In keeping with her policy, she is, today, strongly coercing the Chungking regime to initiate joint operations with her in the establishment of airbases in northwestern China. The conclusion of the three power economic pact is, for America, a masterpiece of military strategy, a move which finds her with nothing to lose and everything to gain.

Her professed concern over Chungking's plight seems but a camouflage for her own personal desires, for, deliberately or undeliberately, she has managed to fail Chungking in the hour of her greatest need. She has somehow neglected to supply the latter with much-needed machinery and technical assistance.

With her development program in mind, America is today augmenting her air forces through the reinforcement of first class bombers, the Boeing B-17's, the Consolidated B-24's the North American B-25's and 24's; fighters and bombers of the P-46, Soviet S and B types. Today, even the newest and latest of her Lockheed's and Hudson B-38's have made their way into China.

Although it is true that the American air force in China has been irreparably damaged through the frequent raidings of the Japanese Forces, there is also no doubt that America is slowly attempting to establish a new air route through which she hopes to reinforce her forces now in China.

Soviet Relations

With the situation existing in northwestern China as it is today, in just what position does the Soviet Union find herself? Since the early days when she first entered this territory, she has been on close and amiable terms, both politically and economically, with northwestern China. Especially has there been a basis for mutual understanding in respect to their commercial rights within this region. Following the expulsion of British influence from Tibet by the Soviets, her relationship with Sinkiang Province became further strengthened, and through the Chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial Government, Sheng Shih-tsai, she has been working earnestly for the stabilization of her position throughout all of northwestern China. Today, however, owing to the retrocession of her power from the East through the present German-Soviet war, and to the advance of the Chungking regime into Sinkiang Province with the loss of the Burma route, she has been finding herself gradually losing her hold in that district to the more insistent encroachment of Chungking.

Taking advantage of this shift in power in northwestern China, America has, through strategic maneuvers, wormed herself into the territory for the achievement of her personal schemes. Placating Chungking with promise of military aid, avoiding a collision with Soviets through the conclusion of the arbitrary America-Soviet-Chungking economic pact, she is hoping to straddle a middle course, through which course she schemes to achieve her own ends.

Grudge American Penetration

The Soviets, on the other hand, however, do not sanction the joint America-Chungking machinations for the domination of northwestern China. She has tightened her control, as much as she dares, within the disputed district. The dispatching of her ambassador to Chungking, the refusal of Sheng Shih-tsai to permit Chungking forces to enter Sinkiang, are but few of the manifestations of Soviet's indirect protestations. They are the "behind-the-scene" manipulations of the Soviet Union in an effort to solidify her position.

Thus, looms the situation facing northwestern China—three powers and a territory—Chungking who needs must maintain her only working land supply-route, the Soviets who must establish a stronghold in Eastern Asia, and the United States who needs must construct a base whereby she can direct an offensive. Thus they line, the three powers who, under a veneer of friendship and cooperation, are today carefully watching one another, marking each move and each maneuver, searching for inevitable loop-holes through which each might achieve its own ends. The rivalry is deep-seated and hidden, the antagonism ugly and festerous.

On Guard in North China

Photo shows a stalwart of the Imperial Army Forces in North China on sentinel duty on the Shansi front in the biting cold; witness the snow-covered tochka. (Passed by the War Ministry.)

AMERICA SCHEMING TO CONQUER AFRICA

Reich Writer Flays Craftiness Of Roosevelt's Move in Natal, Brazil

The efforts of Washington to utilize Brazilians in its imperialistic aims to conquer Africa with Natal as its jumping board is clearly pointed out in an article entitled "Jumping Board Natal" written by Dr. Anton Hantschel for the Berliner Boersenzeitung.

His article which shows the crafty infiltration of President Roosevelt's greedly schemes into Brazil follows:

Since it has so far become known of the close cooperation between Rio de Janeiro and Washington in the military, economic and political fields, it is not at all surprising to learn that perhaps in the near future, Brazilian soldiers as well as their North American "comrades" will have to defend the allegedly menaced security of the American Continent by going outside of their own country, that is shed their blood for Roosevelt's imperialistic aims beyond the Atlantic Ocean. Just as little surprising is the fact that from now on the military training of Brazilian flyers will no longer be in the hands of the Brazilian Government or in those of the Air Ministry in Rio, but in those of Washington.

It need not be especially underlined to what extent the attitude of the present Brazilian Government in the past months has contributed toward the support of Washington's aggressive designs on West Africa, No less a personality than President Getulio D. Vargas a short while ago boasted of having had an important share in the preparation and realization of the American landing attempt in Northwestern Africa.

Had Eyes on Brazil

In the course of the efforts of the United States to dot the entire American East Coast with strategical bases for an attack on the African Continent, the eyes of the Washington strategists at an early hour turned of necessity to Brazil and in particular to its far advanced northeastern corner. Roosevelt knew exactly what it would mean if this sector of Brazil's coast was placed under the control of the United States. For here is the point where the American continent reaches farthest east, narrowing down the Atlantic Ocean considerably. According to American conception, the control of this barrier between the northern and southern parts of the Atlantic Ocean gives at the same time access to the Dark Continent at a point which so far was not menaced from the inside and which for an indefinite period would remain so.

We know today that in 1941 already Roosevelt undertook the realization of his plan to throw a chain of strategical bases along Brazil's northeastern coast. Brazil's sovereign rights, as in similar cases, were frequently disregarded. Under the pretext of assisting Brazil in the completion of its defense system, airline experts and engineers were sent to Natal and to other points along that part of the coast who were soon followed by American officers and whole contingents of American troops. Subsequently, they took over most of the eastern airports of Brazil as well as other military installations.

Naturally Brazil's new masters were not content with merely taking over the military installations already existing. On the contrary, they built within a short period many new installations of that for instance, the airfields at Bahia, Maseio, Pecife, Natal, Fortaleze, Camocun, Sao Luiz, Belem and Amapa, to name only a few of the more important ones.

Several North American airlines, such as the Pan American Airways, the 'Haller Engineering Associated' and the 'Airport Development Program' undertook the technical equipment and the running of the new fields as far as they did not serve exclusively military purposes.

Navy Then Called

After the United States had thus gained strategical control of the air over the most important parts of the Brazilian Eastern coast, the American navy was ordered to assume control of the adjoining waters and the protection of the coast. Thus, a long time before the outbreak of the war in the Southwest Pacific and in East Asia, preparations of the United States on the coast of Natal had been completed.

These military preparations pursued in no way the aim of "protecting" the southern part of the Western Hemisphere against a possible attack from the East, as Roosevelt solemnly asserted at that time. They were obviously undertaken with the intention of making this strategically important part of South America a starting point for a future attack upon the African Continent. If one further takes into consideration the successful efforts of the Washington warmongers to establish bases in the Caribbean, we gain a complete picture of these strategical preparations, aiming at the conquest of Africa.

Thus, Roosevelt, almost half a year before the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, in his speech, held on August 18, 1941 on the occasion of the opening of the so-called Pan-Airline linking America and North-eastern Africa, celebrated the completion of this line as a turning point in the war policy, which he persistently pursued against the Axis Powers.

For this war, he not only tried to win the support of the population of his own country but also that of the South American peoples, starting with the granting of apparently harmless bank and armament credits up to the forceful quartering of American troops in the most distant parts of the South American Continent.

At the time President Roosevelt opened the Pan-Airline, his careful military preparations on the coast of Natal had also been completed Thus, the western support of that "bridge" had been created which is to link the American with the African Continent and a jumping board had thus been prepared, which was to make possible the "jump across the Atlantic," undertaken last year.

If now or in the near future Brazilian troops were to be embarked for West Africa in order to fight there for the imperialistic interests of the United States, it would only be the logical consequence of a policy, allotting to the Brazilian people the one task only of fighting in the burning heat of the African desert for the interests of Wall Street and of the Jewish world conspiracy.

Y.C.A.C. PLAYERS PREPARE FOR INTERPORT WITH KOBE

Soccer Game With K.R. and A.C. Scheduled to Be Played March 20

Soccer, badminton, hockey and handball matches are billed on the sports program arranged at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club in Yokohama for today and tomorrow. This afternoon from 2:30 the Club's soccer eleven will take the field against outside opposition in preparation for the interport with the K.R. and A.C. scheduled for March 20.

From 4 p.m. today three badminton finals will be played off, the Eastlake brothers meeting Weiss and Harriss, Miss Hardvendal and Agajan meeting Miss R. Eymard and Eymard, while the Weiss an J. da Silva combination is being pitted against Eymard and Kaufmann.

On Sunday morning from 11 a.m. the first German hockey eleven will play the German seconds at the Negishi field while the boys' eleven will take on the Yokohama Y-ko side an hour earlier. The handball game in the afternoon will see the home team meeting the German players from 2:30 p.m. sharp.

In the soccer game this afternoon the home team will be taking the field after a months playoff. The team to be fielded this afternoon probably will be the line-up that will face Kobe.

The finals of the badminton men's championship doubles will find the Eastlake brothers pitted against the veteran Weiss and Harriss pair. In view of their fine showing to date the latter pair were strong favorites to take the title but owing to an injury received by Weiss recently, the Eastlake's are considered to have a better chance. In the men's handicap doubles Eymard and Kaufmann will take on Weiss and da Silva in the finals, with the former having a slight edge.

Miss Hardvendal and Agajan who are meeting Miss Eymard and Eymard in the finals of the mixed championship doubles seem to have a slight edge over their opponents but the match should result in a well-contested affair.

The hockey game on Sunday should prove to be an interesting affair as the first team forwards are pitted against the first team defense.

The following games are scheduled in the badminton finals: Men's brothers vs. Weiss and Hariss. Men's handicap doubles—Weiss and J. da Silva vs. E. Eymard and Kaufmann, Mixed championship doubles—Miss Hardvendal and Agajan vs. Miss R. Eymard and Eymard.

The following players are asked to turn out: **Soccer:** Harriss, Bielous, M. Fachtmann, Fehlen, Schoene (captain), Schmidt, Agajan, Kranz, Planas, Speringer and R. Bernstein. **Hockey firsts:** Meisinger, E. Levedag, J. Schuette, Bergmann, Wilsing, Bellstedt, Henn, Sonnenschein, Mosler, v. Morgen, M. Fachtmann. **Hockey seconds:** Harriss, Vogt, L. Fachtmann, Ackenhausen, Dr. Engel, Muller, W. Schuette, Dohm, Burmester (captain), Edu Levedag and Pieper. **Referee:** Mr. Glombik. **Y.C. and A.C. handball:** Mosaner, M. Fachtmann, F. Handge, Schoene, Schmidt, Agajan, Speringer, R. Bernstein, A. Bernstein, Planas, Harriss (captain). **German handball:** Ketel, Wilsing, Rothe, Fehlen, Schaefer, Krajewicz, Weber, Horn, Koeger, Rapp, Oemichen, Jesselsen.

Kansai Notes

The Kobe branch of the Indian Independence League held an extraordinary meeting at the Indian Social Society at 4 p.m. last Wednesday, to commemorate the successful conclusion of Mahatma Gandhi's 21-day fast—the victory of his remakable spiritual power—and to express gratitude of the Japanese Government for exempting the Indian nationals from the Assets Freezing Order and the Enemy Property Control Law.

A silent prayer was offered for the longevity of India's leader and for the attainment of the goal of the independence of India.

After speeches by T. Mehra, president of the Kobe branch of the League, and C. Goculdas, the meeting passed the following resolution:

"This meeting places on record its deep sense of gratification, appreciation and thankfulness to the Japanese Government for the historic and epoch-making proclamation, declaring all Indians in Nippon and Nippon occupied area as nationals of a friendly country; exempting their properties from Enemy Property Control Act and Assets Freezing Regulations. Also to treat all Indians as friends even in the smallest official matters."

Under the joint auspices of the East Asia League, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Asahi Shimbun, the Mainichi Shimbun and the Osaka Shimbun, a meeting "For the Relief of India" will be held at the City Hall, Osaka, at 6 p.m. Saturday. Many Indian residents are expected to attend.

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THAILAND'S COURAGEOUS MAN-OF-THE-HOUR

Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram Has Guided His Nation Through Its Most Difficult Crises--He Is a Leader of Remarkable Ability and Great Foresight

Thailand has been consistent in showing a friendly attitude toward Japan. At the time of the Manchurian Incident, it supported Japan courageously in the face of heavy pressure put upon it by various scheming Powers and, with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it took up arms against the United States of America and Britain to fight the sacred war for the emancipation of the East Asiatic races in collaboration with Japan.

It is a matter for congratulation that Thailand has maintained its glorious existence as the sole independent country in Southeastern Asia, while other areas there have long been made colonies of Western Powers. The people of Thailand originally love freedom and respect independence, and such a traditional national spirit has constituted the greatest motive power to maintain its independence.

The real quality of Thailand's independence in the past, however, was far from satisfactory, for it had been subjected to the onslaughts of the British and French influence from the West. It barely managed to avoid collapse by ceding some parts of its territory whenever it was menaced by these two great influences. On the other hand, the very fact that Thailand had been placed between the two influences and had remained a buffer State, proved a factor in the maintenance of its independence.

Treaded Taorny Path

Under such circumstances, those who possessed a strong national spirit desired that their country would throw off evil foreign influence, but due to the existence of the strongly established British influence, they had to tread a thorny path for many years.

Subsequent to the last World War, a revolutionary strife broke out from the conflict between the old and new factions and, on top of this, a border dispute occurred between Thailand and French Indo-China. Through these turbulent years, however, Thailand, in full cognizance of Japan's leading position in East Asia, maintained a cooperative attitude toward Japan and with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it decisively declared war on America and Britain with the firm confidence that it is the common mission of the East Asiatic nations to win the war successfully so as to establish a New Order in this part of the world.

Such a praiseworthy policy of Thailand is largely due to the intelligence and courage of Premier Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram.

The young Premier, who shoulders the destiny of Thailand, was born in the surburbs of Bangkok in July 1895 and now is 47 years old. His father was an official in the service of the Home Ministry who engaged in farming during his spare time. If Thailand had remained peaceful, Premier Phibun would have led a peaceful life. As a matter of fact, however, the turbulent situation which was prevalent at home and abroad in Phibun's younger days had an exciting effect in the patriotic mind of this Thai youth, who voluntarily matriculated at the Military Academy.

In 1924 when he was made a Lieutenant after graduating from the Military Academy, he was dispatched to France by the National Defense Ministry. After graduating from the artillery school there, he went to Germany to further his study on military affairs.

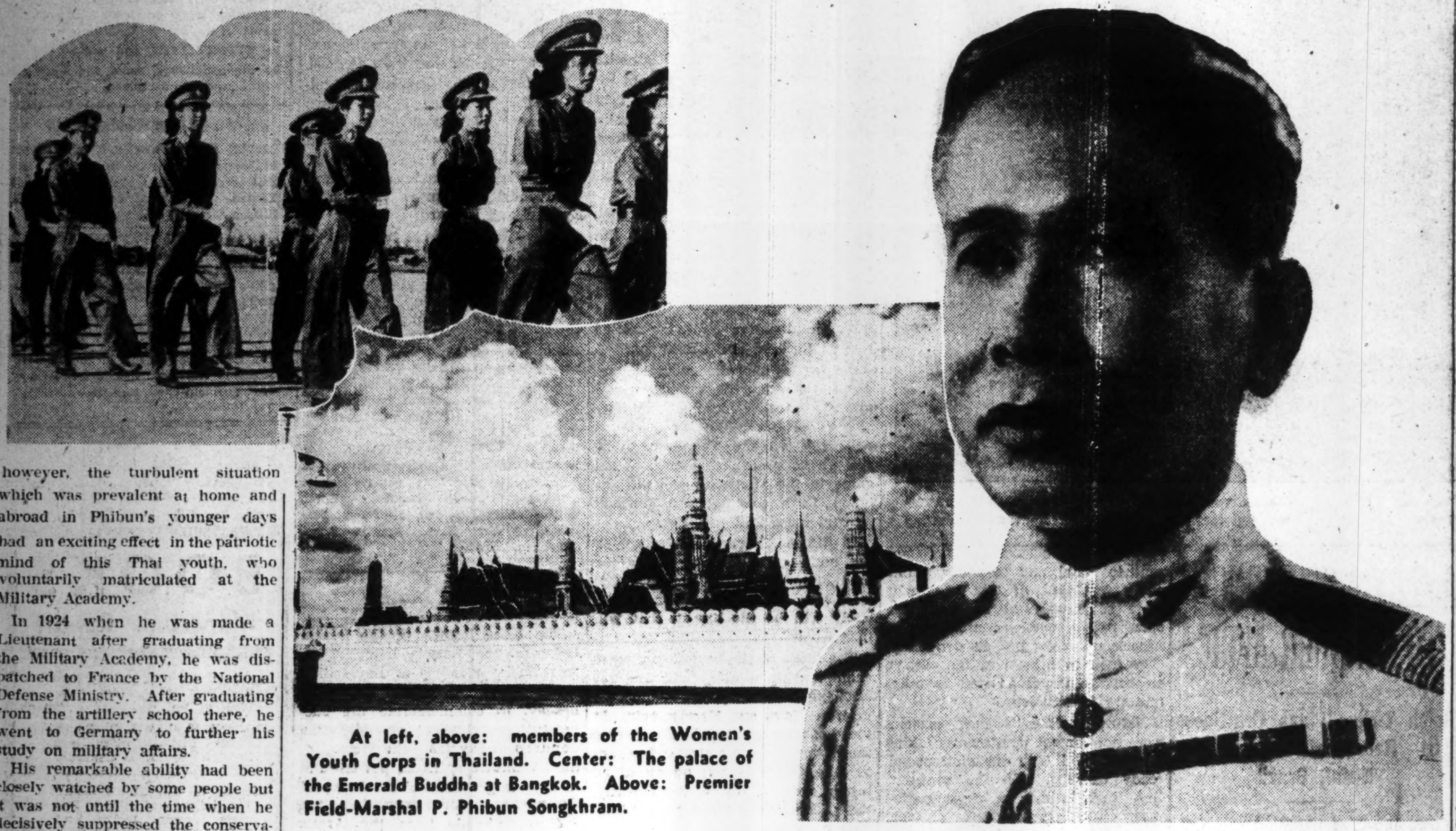
His remarkable ability had been closely watched by some people but it was not until the time when he decisively suppressed the conservative pro-British and anti-revolutionary influence which arose subsequent to the first Constitutional Revolution in 1932 that his real worth was widely recognized.

Desire Constitutional System

It will be noted in this connection that the administration and politics of Thailand had long been under the rule of the Royal Family and private considerations were rampant in the appointment of officials. Under such circumstances, young officials and army officers were desirous of a renovation and wanted to establish a constitutional system. Thus, the conflict between the old and new influences grew in proportion.

The troubled internal situation of Thailand after the first World War finally developed into the National Revolution of June 24, 1932, and was launched by the People's Party organized by Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholpyhayuha Sena and a number of young officers and officials. Premier Phibun, then a young army officer, also took part in the revolution.

This revolution, be it noted, was aimed at expulsing Western influence which was the cancer of Thailand's politics and also the influence of the Chinese residents, who were encroaching upon its economic life, thereby to make that country a really independent nation.



At left, above: members of the Women's Youth Corps in Thailand. Center: The palace of the Emerald Buddha at Bangkok. Above: Premier Field-Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram.

The Cabinet which was organized subsequent to the revolution, however, tried to exclude the Phahol faction in order to expand its own influence, and the strife between the two factions gave rise to another coup d'etat which ended with Colonel Phibun, as he was known then, in dealing satisfactorily with the situation.

The success of the second coup d'etat was largely ascribable to Colonel Phibun's decisive step and splendid ability. Since then, the Phahol Cabinet which had assumed power exerted great efforts for the renovation of internal administration. However, a faction which used to enjoy the favor of the Royal Family was not satisfied with the constitutional monarchy and rose in revolt on October 12, 1933.

Thereupon, Colonel Phibun immediately mustered the Government army to defend the Thai capital, Bangkok, against the approaching insurgents. After four days of fighting, the armed forces, under the command of Colonel Phibun, succeeded in suppressing the uprising. The skill with which he conducted operations in this battle was so remarkable that he became a national hero and the object of respect and confidence of all the Thai people.

He then was appointed the National Defense Minister of the Phahol Cabinet and was later made the Premier at the age of 42.

After becoming the Premier, he controlled the anti-Phibun faction and innovated the home administration, thus establishing an unshakable national foundation. He has concentrated his efforts in training the fighting services which he considers as a vital element for the maintenance of national integrity. The Thai armed forces have been trained under the slogan of "Kindness and Discipline," following the examples of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

Premier Phibun now holds the concurrent posts of the Home Minister, Foreign Minister and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Naval Forces.

Premier Phibun is a fervent nationalist and the new policies of Thailand under this leader are formulated and executed in line with nationalism. Since he assumed the Premiership and put the internal confusion to order, great efforts have been made to enhance the national consciousness and spirit of the Thai people. A movement under the principle of "The State is Supreme" was launched to bolster the nation's morale. Such moves as the changing of the nation's title from Siam to Thailand which means "the Country of Freedom," and the movement to respect the national ensign, all originated from Premier Phibun's nationalism. Also, to improve the physical strength and to cultivate national consciousness in the younger generation, movements for the training of both male and female youths are being pushed vigorously.

Through the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia, in which the mighty Imperial Japanese Forces have cleared the region of Greater East Asia of the aggressive influences of America and Britain, Thailand, which had been suffering under Anglo-American pressure has been cooperating with Japan. In the case of the Thai-French Indo-China border dispute, for example, it willingly accepted Japan's proposals to bring about a smooth solution of the issue, decisively ignoring the sinister machinations made by Britain and America.

Close on the heels of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Thailand concluded a military alliance with Japan and afterward declared war on the United States and Britain. This bears an eloquent testimony to the fact that this country fully understands that the current war is a holy war to liberate the East Asiatic peoples. Praise and respect should go to the wise Premier Phibun, whose wise and able leadership has led the country along the right path.

The Premier is daily occupied with official business, so much so, that the nap which all Thai people are accustomed to take everyday is excluded from his routine. His day begins at dawn when he rises to spend some hours in meditation. At 9 a.m., Premier Phibun appears in his office where he manages State affairs till 5 p.m. The three hours after 5 p.m., are devoted to playing tennis and in conversing with his family, to relieve him of the strain of a hard day's work.

From 8 p.m., the busy Premier again holds conference with the members of his brain-trust to map out plans for the following day.

The future of Thailand is full of rosy hopes but will, withal, have to face some difficulties. It is under these circumstances that Premier Phibun shoulders the fate of his country. He is the man who decides whether or not Thailand will win the current war hand-in-hand with Japan to establish a Co-Prosperous New Order in his country. He is the leader on whom are placed the expectations and reliance of not only the people of Thailand but also of the entire population of Greater East Asia.

The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 20 — Pursuit

"Koemon, don't squeeze too hard. You'll kill him."

"The impertinent villain!" exclaimed Koemon Onodera angrily. "I always thought this rascal was no ordinary carpenter's assistant. Ushioda, lend me a rope."

"Do you want to bind him?"

"Tie him up first ......" He fastened Sekiguchi's arms together.

"Here, you," he glared at the bound man. "Where's the paper?"

"I've got it," said Matanojo. He produced the paper, and smoothing it out, read the words out in the light of the stars that were already twinkling in the sky.

"Look, Koemon."

"H'm. So ......" Koemon looked vindictively at Sekiguchi.

"Who ordered you to come here?" he shot out, prodding him with his foot.

Sekiguchi was silent. There was a cold smile on his lips as he squatted on the ground.

"So, you won't talk." Koemon lifted his foot to kick him in the face.

Matanojo restrained him. "Wait. It is useless."

"It's either Kira or Hyobu," he went on. "It's funny to what lengths they will go in their groundless suspicion. This poor fellow has come all the way from Yedo to try to find out something which does not exist. Unfortunate villain."

Matanojo, though one of the youngest, was also one of the brainiest of the Ako samurai. He was one of the followers who understood Oishi best.

"This fellow who signed himself 'Eighteen Feet' seems to have followed in the tracks of Oishi to Ako. He seems to have plenty of leisure to indulge in such a fruitless journey. Kuranosuke went to Ako to collect the rest of the salt loans from the coastal workers. Of course, he couldn't go just for this, and he waited till this month so that he could hold a service there on the fourteenth, which happens to be the anniversary of our lord's death. And to imagine that this 'Eighteen Feet' followed him all the way to Ako! Ha, ha, ha. Really, it's too funny for words. I must say the world seems to be full of useless fools who are getting paid for useless work."

Koemon shot a glance of admiration at Matanojo. He understood what the other was getting at. But his fall still rankled in his mind.

"This fellow sneaked into Oishi's yard to act the spy. It doesn't hurt us in any way, but it's an insult. I won't let this villain leave here alive.'

"Come, come. Let him go this time. He may report to Kira or Hyobu, but that does not concern us in the least. But don't let us catch you around here again. You understand me, carpenter?"

Sekiguchi was silent. His head was bowed.

"I'll untie his bonds," said Matanojo.

"What, you mean to free him?"

"Yes. But first, as samurai to samurai, tell us your name. What are you called?"

"Have mercy, and dont ask me that," begged Sekiguchi in an agonized tone.

"Impertinent rascal, to ask to be spared both life and name!" exclaimed Koemon hotly. He took a menacing step forward.

"Never mind," said Matanojo calmly. "We won't insist if he is unwilling. But look here, carpenter, how many of you are here on this useless errand?"

"......"

"Did you come here under orders from Chisaka Hyobu?"

"Master Ushioda," said Sekiguchi at last. "I intended to remain silent, but your kindness has touched me. As you have guessed, I am acting under orders from Chisaka Hyobu, the Chief Counselor of the Yonezawa clan. On the same errand are abot twenty-three of us, distributed all over the Kyoto district. More than that I do not know."

"Well spoken. I will release you."

Matanojo untied his bonds, and Sekiguchi, scrambling to his feet, disappeared into the dusk.

As they walked out of the Bishamon-do, they looked at the scrap of paper again, and realized how useless it was for men like Horibe, Okuda, Otaka and the others to insist on instant action. Notwithstanding all the painstaking care of Oishi to deceive their enemies about their real intentions their spies had penetrated their very midst. The least indication that they intended to avenge their lord's death would perhaps drive Kira into the impregnable recesses of the Yonezawa Castle. When that happened, all hope would be lost.

"Koemon," said Matanojo suddenly. "I am worried about Kuranosuke. This fellow calling himself 'Eighteen Feet' might harm him on the way."

"I was thinking the same thing. Moreover, there are more than twenty of them around us. Who knows but that they might attack us, or Kuranosuke, in order to nip us in the bud?".

"Kuranosuke will return by boat. Let's meet him on the way. We cannot afford to allow anything to happen to him.",

"Let's go to my house first. I want to consult my father."

"That's a good idea. Let's go."

As they were hurrying along, they suddenly ran into Tadashichi Takebayashi outside the Honganji Temple. He had come from Osaka, and not knowing that Oishi was absent, he had gone to his house, only to draw a blank.

"And where are you two going?" asked Tadashichi.

Koemon related all that had happened.

"That won't do," he said when he had heard all. "Why did you let Hyobu's spy go?"

"He will return to Yedo, and report faithfully all that we said. And Hyobu will think that we have no intentions about revenge, for if we had, we would not have let his spy free."

But Tadashichi did not agree. "A man like Chisaka Hyobu won't fall into such a trap. Moreover, that spy is not likely to go back and report his own failure, thus incurring the Counselor's disfavor. He will, instead, say that we all are bent on vengeance. It was a mistake to let him go. All right, I will go after him, and kill him."

"It's too dark. You don't know his face even."

"Where does he live?"

"He seems to be living with Matsugoro, the chief carpenter. It's four or five blocks to the West of the Yakkocha teahouse."

"Are you going to Genkei Teraii's house?"

"No, to Onodera's house."

"Well, I will see you later."

"What, do you still want to cut him down?"

Matanojo wanted to pursuade the other to desist, but he knew that remonstration would only make Tadashichi more stubborn than ever.

"As long as I know of that spy's existence, I cannot let him go. I will meet you at Junai's house. I will bring the head with me."

Tadashichi turned and ran swiftly away into the night. The two looked after him for a while, then continued on their way to Junai's house. They could not decide whose opinion was right—their's or Tadashichi's.

(To Be Continued)

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NEW TRADE BODIES HAVE WIDE POWERS

Chambers of Economy to Play Weightier Role Than Commerce and Industry Bodies

CONTROL SYSTEM COMPLETE

Organizations Will Keep Key Industries Amply Supplied With Labor, Materials

The wartime activities of Japan's economic world will be smoothly conducted by the combined efforts of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the chambers of commercial and industrial economy, whose establishment has been decided upon with the approval of the Imperial Diet in its present session, says the Asahi.

As clarified by Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi in his reply to interpellations in the Diet of January 27, the chambers of commercial and industrial economy, which are to replace the chambers of commerce and industry, are expected to play a role infinitely weightier than that played heretofore by the chambers of commerce and industry. The new organizations are expected to assist the Commerce and Industry Ministry in keeping under control the under-structure of Japan's commercial and industrial world, which, under the present system, often slips out of the direct control of the Government authorities.

To Work in Collaboration

The chambers of commercial and industrial economy in order to increase Japan's productive power, which at once represents Japan's fighting strength, will work in collaboration with different industrial control associations, as well as with the Commerce and Industry Ministry. For, the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the industrial control associations will devote their efforts for the control of each industry separating each from the rest. Meantime, the chambers of commercial and industrial economy will undertake the control of different industries only so far as the interrelations between one special line of industry and the others are concerned.

In other words, the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the industrial control associations will exercise their control on various business organizations belonging to one line of industry, separating them from those belonging to a different line of business, while the chambers of commercial and industrial economy will exercise control on various business organizations on the same economic standing, no matter whether or not they belong to the same line of industry.

Control, Guidance Complete

Thus, Japan's wartime economic activities are now provided with a complete system of control and guidance due to the establishment of the chambers of commercial and industrial economy. Hereafter, these chambers, with the assistance of the prefectural governments concerned, will exercise their efforts in order to keep all the manufactories engaged in key industries amply provided with all facilities of transportation, labor, raw materials, and provisions for the operatives. In this connection, the chambers of commercial and industrial economy have much greater authority than the chamber of commerce and industry.

In the same manner, the industrial control guilds to be established in accordance with the newly promulgated Commercial and Industrial Guild Law will be given much greater authority than the commercial guilds, industrial guilds, trade associations and control guilds established in accordance with the key industrial bodies control ordnance, which must be dissolved prior to the enforcement of control by the industrial control associations under the new system. In order to facilitate the activities of the new industrial control associations, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is expected to issue necessary regulations on the lines and fields of activities of the associations, based on the General Mobilization Law.

Powers Are Greater

As stated in the foregoing paragraphs, the chambers of commercial and industrial economy will be accorded much greater control powers than those given the chambers of commerce and industry at present over the business organizations under their jurisdictions. At the same time, the presidents of the chambers of commercial and industrial economy and the chairmen of the industrial control associations will be given almost absolute powers of control over all officials belonging to the chambers and control associations concerned. For instance, the chairman or chief director of an industrial control association, in case of necessity, is authorized to dismiss even a subordinate director. Under special circumstances, he may take any measures he deems necessary without consulting the members of the association at a general meeting. In a case like this, he is required to obtain the previous agreement of the administrative authorities only.

Noticeable Points in Law

The following points are noticeable in the Chambers of Commercial and Industrial Economy Law and the Commercial and Industrial Guilds' Law:

1. The Chambers of Commercial and Industrial Economy Law contains no articles concerning the central organ. This is because the authorities are now conducting a careful study relative to the organization and characteristics of the central organ which must be powerful enough to exercise its control over the economic and industrial circles of Japan Proper.

The establishment of the central organ will be preceded by the dissolution of the present industrial control associations, the Economic Federation, Important Industrial Bodies Conference, Central Price Adjustment Collaboration Council, East Asia Economic Council, and all other organizations of similar nature.

2. About 30 per cent of the present commercial and industrial guilds and control associations will be dissolved prior to the establishment of the new industrial control associations.

A Busy Day

The home front fights as well on well-filled bellies as the battle front and the maedchen at the counter is kept busy filling some of them. Western delicatessen foods are almost as popular in this country as in Occidental countries and they are as abundantly consumed as the innumerable Japanese varieties of which the West knows little.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. With Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	85.40	+ 0.60
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	79,10	+ 0.20
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	76.30	+ 0.40
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108,20	Same

CLOSER CONTACT SEEN FOR TWO POWER FIRMS

Coordination of Efforts Expected to Prevent Electricity Surplus

The establishment of closer cooperation between the East Taiwan Electric Power Industry Company and the Taiwan Electric Power Company will be shortly realized in order to facilitate the enforcement of the second plan of expansion by the former, which without the cooperation of the latter will result in an over-supply of electric power.

For the purpose of helping the East Taiwan Electric Power Company in the disposal of the surplus electric power it will produce after the expansion of its power plant, the Taiwan Electric Power Company is now engaged in the installation of power transmission lines between East and West Taiwan.

In this connection, the Government-General of Taiwan is conducting inquiries into the practicability of the merger of the East Taiwan Electric Power Company into the Taiwan Electric Powers Company, which, if realized, will greatly facilitate the coordination of the electric power generation and supply industry in Taiwan, says the Nippon Sangyo.

PRICES SWING UP ON STRONG DEMAND

Spot Market Takes on Proportions of Veritable Stock Boom

Reflecting the irresistible demand among the investing public on the strength of their financial resourcefulness, the Tokyo Stock Exchange resumed the upward swing along a wide front of industrials yesterday, and it is particularly worthy of note that the spot market began to take on the proportions of an unusual boom under the stimulus of the fresh onrush of traders.

In the long-term section, Nisshin Cotton Spinning and Toa Tobacco sharply went forward ¥2.20 each, and N.Y.K. stepped up ¥1.80, Toyo Bearing ¥1.60, Kotobuki Steel ¥1.50, Japan Piston ¥1.40, Japan Sand Iron ¥1.30, and Manchou Tobacco ¥1.20.

The short-term section was featured by fractional gains scored by the bourse issue and other leading issues.

The spot market saw much bullish turnovers. For instance, Japan Steel registered a steep jump of ¥11.30 in a single day, and Riken Mechanical Industrial and Japan Electric Wave Machinery bounced up ¥2.30 each, Tokyo Forging Industrial and South Seas Development ¥2.00 each, Maruzen Oil ¥1.50, Kakuwa Iron Works, Japan Oil Machinery, Aichi Clock and Miye Steel ¥1.00 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	Mar.	Apr.	May
First Section			
Nisshin Spinning (50)	85.2	85.6	86.4
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	—	70.6	—
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	—	—	73.8
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	101.5	102.0	102.8
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	77.9	78.7	—
Showa Elec Ind (50)	86.3	86.7	86.3
Japan Nitrogen 50)	73.9	74.5	—
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	94.0	94.6	93.3
O. S. K. (50)	—	—	85.3
Nissan Steamship (50)	—	68.4	69.4
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	90.0	90.7	89.6
Ishihara Ind (50)	68.5	69.0	68.5
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	114.9	115.1	116.1
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	143.9	143.9	142.8
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	66.6	66.0	66.6
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	45.6	—	46.4
Asahi Glass (50)	98.4	98.6	97.7
Toa Tobacco (50)	101.9	102.1	103.5
Manchou Tobacco (50)	90.3	90.5	90.5

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	85.0	5.4	4.8	85.4
N. Y. K.. new	79.0	9.9	8.8	79.1
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	—	96.5	96.3	96.4
Kanebo Spin. new	75.7	6.3	5.6	76.3
Teikoku Rayon, new	72.1	2.5	1.7	72.0
Hitachi Iron Works.	94.0	4.2	4.0	94.1
Osaka Exch. new	—	44.8	44.6	44.6
Japan Steel Tube	69.6	70.6	69.6	69.9
Japan Oil	74.4	4.9	4.3	74.5
S.M.R.	74.6	4.6	4.6	—
N. Y. K.. old	93.5	3.5	3.0	93.4
Hokkaido Coal	—	74.4	74.1	74.1
Kanebo Spin. old	—	128.5	8.0	128.5
Toyo Rayon. new	58.7	8.8	8.6	—
Kokura Iron Works.	55.4	5.5	5.3	55.5
Japan Beer. new	—	47.7	7.5	47.7
Japan Sugar. new	—	66.1	66.0	—
Ensuiko Sugar	64.0	4.0	4.0	—
Japan Mining	61.7	2.2	1.7	62.2
Manchou Heavy Ind.	62.1	3.0	2.1	63.0

AUTOMOBILES VITAL FOR SOUTH BUILDING

Economic Construction Depends On Supply of Large Number Of Trucks, Buses

A substantial portion of the economic construction in the southern regions, where there are extensive areas with poor facilities of traffic, must be carried out by means of automobiles. Japan's success in the construction of the southern regions, therefore, greatly depends on the number and types of automobiles available in those regions. In this connection Kenroku Kiyono, ex-chief of the Planning Section of the Mechanized National Defense Association, gives a detailed explanation of the present stage of development of the automobile traffic industry in the southern regions in the latest issue of the Jitsugyo no Nihon, (Industrial Japan) a gist of which follows:

The speedy success of the Imperial Forces in the Malai Peninsula is attributable in a great measure to the splendid activities of the mechanized units, which dashed from one end of the peninsula to the other, driving the enemy before them, covering the distance of 1,100 kilometers in only two months. This eloquently explains the important role which motor cars are required to play in the economic construction of the southern regions. It is only since the first Great War that motor cars are playing a prominent role. The demand for motor cars for military and other purposes is rapidly growing as time passes, as reflected in the fact that as many as 50,000 motor cars were captured by the Imperial Forces in the six months following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Automobiles Indispensable

Automobiles are indispensable for military, economic, and cultural construction works. Especially, it is almost impossible for Japan to execute the economic and cultural development of the southern regions without motor cars. To the Japanese authorities in the southern regions, these vehicles are as indispensable as feet are to the body, because they have to visit every nook and corner of the extensive regions under their jurisdiction.

In view of the important role motor cars are required to play in the economic and political construction of the southern regions, I feel I can safely say that Japan's success in the southern regions is practically dependent on its success in the management of the automobile traffic industries in the extensive regions now under Japan's military administration.

The number of automobiles in use in the southern regions before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, according to statistics given by the Commercial Department of the Washington Government, was about 240,000, which, divided among different regions was as follows (Unit: 1,000 cars).

	Private cars	Trucks	Buses	Total
Malai	36.000	12.000	2.000	50.000
French Indo-China	26.000	2.000	2.000	31.000
East Indies	53.000	15.000	8.000	76.000
Philippines	32.000	16.000	1.000	49.000
Thailand	6.000	6.000	1.000	13.000
Burma	13.000	3.000	3.000	19.000
Total	166.000	55.000	17.000	238.000

Number Too Small

This number of automobiles in use is too small to meet the demand under the new situation in Greater East Asia. Moreover, a considerable portion of those cars must have been either lost or damaged during the military operations since December, 1941. It is, therefore, essential that we should take some effective measures to replace the lost and damaged cars by new ones suitable for the military and economic construction of the southern regions. Of the 240,000 cars prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the percentage of private cars, trucks and buses in the different regions was as follows:

	Private cars	Trucks	Buses	Total
	—(In percentages)—			
Malai	72	24	4	100
French Indo-China	84	10	6	100
East Indies	70	20	10	100
Philippines	65	33	2	100
Thailand	46	46	8	100
Burma	68	16	16	100
Total	70	23	7	100

From the foregoing figures, I learn that 70 per cent of the cars in these regions were those for the private use of the Americans, Britishers, Dutch people and other western people residing in those countries, while the trucks which are indispensable for the economic construction, occupied only 20 per cent. As for the buses for use by the native masses, they covered only 10 per cent.

Imported From U.S.

The greater number of the motor cars in use in those regions before the outbreak of the present war in the Pacific was imported from either Britain or the United States. Especially, American cars were to be seen everywhere throughout Greater East Asia. According to a popular American periodical, American cars occupied a prominent position in most countries of Greater East Asia as follows:

	Pct.		Pct.
Malai	30	East Indies	90
French Indo-China	20	Thailand	90
Philippines	95	Burma	70

These figures reveal that with the exception of Malai, where there were more British cars than American, and French Indo-China, where French cars were most popular, American cars stood first in number. This was because the Americans had their automobile factories in the following industrial centers of the southern regions:

Ford Motor Car Co.: Malai (Singapore); India (Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo); Australia (Brisbane, Sydney, and another); New Zealand (Wellington).

General Motors Co.: Java; India (Bombay); Australia (Melbourne); New Zealand (Wellington).

Besides, there was Chrysler's Works at Calcutta, and an assembly plant of General Motors at Melbourne. As the result of the major military operations conducted in those regions, American and British motor car interests have been completely driven out of Malai, Philippines, East Indies, Thailand, Burma, and French Indo-China.

Heavy Responsibility

Japan's victory in those regions has imposed a heavy responsibility on all motor car manufacturers of Japan Proper to replace the foreign cars by cars of genuine Japanese types without delay. The foreign motor cars in the southern regions are quickly growing unserviceable, because they have been completely cut off from the supply of new parts since December 8, 1941. If no counter-measures are taken, all the automobiles in those regions will grow unusable in 10 years at the best. The first thing the Japanese motor car manufacturers are required to do is, I believe, to establish their factories in different industrial centers of those regions for the production of automobile parts.

At the same time, they are required to take necessary measures to send Japanese cars to those region. It is desirable in this connection that they should attach greater importance to the supply of trucks and buses than to the supply of private cars, unlike in pre-war days. For, the economic construction and the welfare of the native people, who cannot make use of private cars, must be taken into account first of all.

PRIMARY AIMS OF SOUTHERN CONSTRUCTION

'Negative Contributions' to Cause of Japan at War Are Difficulties Imposed on Enemies by Withholding of Vital Materials

The occupation of the southern regions by the Imperial Forces has brought under Japanese control the almost inexhaustible material resources there which the Anglo-American and Dutch powers had formerly been monopolizing to enrich themselves at the sacrifice of the Oriental races.

Now, there are two classes to the contributions these resources can render in the cause of Japan at war—one being "positive contributions" and the other "negative contributions," the article in the Keizai Mainichi goes on to say.

By "positive contributions" are meant the usefulness of these resources in directly expanding Japan's fighting power, while the term "negative contributions" imply the service rendered by them in reducing the fighting strength of the enemy, explains the writer.

It is no exaggeration to say that the southern regions were responsible for almost the entire production of rubber in the world. During prewar days, 90.24 per cent of the world total export of raw rubber was shipped from these areas. The principal producing districts are Malai and Sumatra, which accounted for practically the entire output of this commodity throughout the world. Against this, the United States spent 60 per cent of the world total consumption, depending as it did entirely on the southern regions for its supply.

Consequently, Japan's occupation of the southern regions is proving fatal to the economy of that country. For instance, without the supply of rubber from the south it is utterly impossible for the United States to maintain the former prosperity of its motorcar industry. The recent conclusion of agreements by the United States with some of the Central and South American States for the supply of rubber shows how distressed it is at the loss of access to the important rubber supply sources in the south and what desperate efforts it is making to lay its hand on whatever small supplies it can bring into its country. It was alleged that prior to the outbreak of the war the United States had a stock of rubber sufficient to last it for two years. However, in the light of the gigantic armament expansion program subsequently mapped out, it is reasonable to imagine that the shortage of rubber is all the more keenly felt by Americans. They will doubtless turn their efforts to the production of artificial rubber to tide over the difficulty, but the American themselves well know that it is, of course, impossible to expect much from it at least for some considerable time to come before the new industry is brought into better shape.

Tin: During the year 1938, 58.5 per cent of the world total output of tin was produced in the southern regions. Against this, the consumption by the United States amounted in the same year to 40 per cent of the world total. Thus the dependence of the United States on the southern territories was extremely heavy, 80 per cent of its consumption during 1938 having been supplied from Malai and the East Indies. Recently, the United States is approaching Bolivia, the only tin producing district in the world to which the enemy has at present any means of gaining access. No matter how assiduously it is striving, the United States, productivity expansion efforts suffer a serious setback on account of its fundamental inability to cover no more than one per cent of its home demand even in ordinary times, not to speak of its loss of the principal supply sources in the South Pacific. It is said that the shortage of nickel is proving no less serious to them.

Quinine and Tungsten: These two commodities are special products obtainable only in East Asia. Consequently, the anti-Axis nations are most acutely feeling the loss of these essential materials. The value of quinine as a preventive against malaria cannot be overestimated while the importance of tungsten in the manufacture of steel of high grade is immeasurable. Today when the tropical regions such as the Solomons and New Guinea form the main theater of war, the acquisition of quinine may have a far-reaching effect on the success or otherwise of military operations.

The above is an example of the "negative contributions" made by the southern resources, which will serve to indicate the extent of the difficulties in which the United States now finds itself through the loss of the southern areas. Thus Japan's success in breaking up the ABCD blockade front has resulted in bottling up the enemy not only strategically but also economically.

Now let us deal with "positive contributions" of the southern resources in the paragraphs to follow.

More Activities by Mitsui

The Mitsui Interest, in view of the demand of the times, has decided to start greater activities in various heavy industries, instead of in different lines of trade as heretofore. As the first embodiment of its decision, the Mitsui Mining Company is expected to purchase from the Showa Mining Company (capitalized at ¥60,000,000 including the paid-up capital of ¥37,500,000) its electric refining works in Okayama and Hiroshima Prefectures at ¥20,000,000 for both.

The Mitsui Mining Company, following the expansion and improvement of the equipment in the two electric refining works at an approximate expenditure of ¥10,000,000 each, will start the refining of copper and lead at those new works, says the Yomiuri.

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March 5
(In ¥1,000)

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COMPULSORY LABOR DUE FOR U.S. WOMEN

Bill Is Introduced in Congress For Enlistment of 32,000,000 Women

Reflecting the ever-dwindling resources of labor in the United States, the Washington authorities are now seriously concerned over the adverse effects labor shortage is bringing about in various walks of life in the country. Incidentally Senator Wallen Austin and Congressman James Wordsworth introduced on March 2 a comprehensive bill for the enlistment of as many as 32,000,000 women to be employed occasionally for State cause, reports a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires, according to the Nippon Sangyo.

The dispatch discloses the following outline of the bill in question:

(1) That labor offices throughout the country shall be ordered to enlist serviceable women, aged between 18 and 50, totalling 32,000,000 in number.

(2) That the Government shall be empowered to employ whenever necessary the women thus enlisted and those male workers whose enlistment has already been completed to work in the agricultural industries.

(3) That the President shall mobilize labor voluntarily offered for specified lines of work before commencing the employment of the enlisted body.

(4) Women having children aged less than 18 to look after shall be exempted from the enlistment.

(5) Wages and service hours for the individuals employed shall be fixed at the standard level.

Promulgates Ordinance

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, recently promulgated an ordinance stipulating the following measures to relieve the existing shortage of labor:

(1) Those males aged between 18 and 38 and falling under Class III-A, who are engaged in non-emergency occupations shall all be made to shift their services to emergency wartime industries, and those otherwise engaged shall be called to the colors.

(2) The War manpower Commission shall exercise control over the shifting of labor in the areas suffering from acute shortage of labor, it being understood that this control shall be exercised in cooperation with the enquiry offices concerned.

The dispatch adds that the Senator and the Congressman evidently attempted to upset the ordinance promulgated by McNutt, for, in introducing the bill, Austin declared that the Government should be assured of the nation's consent in connection with its compulsory employment and that reasonable labor forces should be mobilized.

It is learned further that the manpower required by the United States during the current year is estimated at approximately 65,000,000 individuals including 11,000,000 for the Army and Navy, 20,000,000 for munitions industries, 12,000,000 for agricultural industries and 22,000,000 for indispensable civilian industries.

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TO PRODUCE BUTHANOL

Rayon Company Joins Forces With Taiwan Organic

The Imperial Rayon Company which, in accordance with the Government's policy to readjust the production of artificial silk in Japan Proper to meet the wartime requirements of the country, has converted one of its factories into a munition plant some weeks ago, is now expected to set about the production of buthanol in combination with the Taiwan Organic Synthetic Chemicals Co.

The company just named is expected to increase, with the aid of the Teikoku Rayon, Co., its capital from ¥5,000,000 at present ¥8,000,000 in order to prepare for the production of the chemical. The two companies, in addition to buthanol, will start operation for the production of carbide beginning May, says the Nippon Sangyo.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1943

Knox's Inimitable Predictions

Frank Knox, American Secretary of the Navy, made last Tuesday one of the most precious of the many inimitable predictions with which he has embellished his far from illustrious record so far. Urging the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to approve the bill extending the Lend-Lease Act for another year, he promised the senators that "we will utterly destroy the Japanese Navy before the conclusion of the war." He added that in the peace terms which a victorious United States would impose upon Japan, Japan will be prohibited from ever possessing a naval fleet in the future. For according to Knox, "Japan has exhibited that she is not qualified to have one." Then on the following day, Knox told a sub-committee of the House of Representatives that the United States is planning to build "not a two-ocean navy but a navy which will rule the seven seas."

Just what grounds does the bombastic ex-publisher have for making such statements? He actually seems to think that the United States will win the war, which is sheer foolishness. The ridiculousness of his promise to destroy the Japanese Navy should be clearer to Knox himself than to any other American. Does he not remember that it was he who boasted before the outbreak of the war in the Pacific that the American navy could wipe out the Japanese Fleet within a few weeks? Does he not remember that on Navy Day, October 27, 1941, he extravagantly showered the highest praise on the United States navy for its preparedness and efficiency and boasted that it was a fleet second to none?

And then what happened? What about Pearl Harbor? To be sure, confronted by this debacle, the American propagandists have hurried to attribute their disaster to the element of surprise caused by supposed "treachery" of the Japanese attack. But the Owen Roberts Report containing the findings of the official inquiry admits that the military and naval commanders had been fully warned in advance from Washington that the outbreak of hostilities was imminent. Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, who then commanded the American Pacific Fleet, added his voice to that of Knox in boasting that the United States navy was ready for any contingency. And yet, observe what happened! Where was the vaunted preparedness and efficiency of the American navy?

And what about the many naval battles in the Pacific since Pearl Harbor, battles to which even the cleverest American experts of distortion can attach no label of "treachery" or "surprise"? Why is it that even today the United States Navy Department has not yet announced all its losses? Is it not because the losses have been so colossal that a full revelation would prove fatal to the American public morale which is already at a dangerously low point?

Knox is the man who made all these predictions which have been so dramatically confounded by the course of events. He is the man who predicted before the war the destruction of the Japanese Navy, and he still seems to be predicting the same thing in total obliviousness to the obvious fact that it is the American navy which is being destroyed. It was his ill-founded predictions which was one of the factors that encouraged President Roosevelt to take the arrogant attitude toward Japan, an attitude which resulted eventually in the humiliation of the United States. What new disasters for the United States will the continuing ludicrous predictions of Knox produce?

While Knox is talking about a navy which will dominate the seven seas, he had better notice that his navy is not even a two-ocean navy; in fact, it is finding it impossible to survive even in one ocean. In his subconscious mind, however, he must recognize that the Japanese Navy constitutes an insurmountable obstacle to his wild dreams, for he says that "Japan has exhibited that she is not qualified" to possess a fleet. How has Japan shown that she is not "qualified"? By utterly routing the American navy every time the two have encountered each other, of course. Naturally from the point of view of Knox the Japanese Navy is not qualified to exist, for its existence means the destruction of the American navy.

In the light of the actual naval situation in the Pacific, how is Knox going to make his predictions come true? Are not his latest predictions going to turn out exactly like the ones which he has been making since the days before the war?

The Intensification of Franco-German Cooperation

While the relations between Germany and the present government of France have always been exceedingly cordial and mutually helpful, the beginning of the present month of March has seen an additional intensification of this fortunate cooperation. The occasion for this development is the fact that the German Government has modified its regulations as to permit freedom of passage between the occupied and the unoccupied territories of France. This move, long expected and in fact announced quite far in advance, is being welcomed by the French people as the most pleasant event since the conclusion of the Franco-German armistice. The influence of this new arrangement will be not only to strengthen Franco-German relations but to contribute substantially to the establishment of the New Order in Europe.

In addition to permitting freedom of passage across the boundaries between the occupied and the unoccupied territories, the new regulations also provide for the normalization of postal communications throughout France. As for communications and the import and export of commodities across the boundaries between France and Belgium, the new arrangement entrusts the enforcement of the regulations entirely to the French authorities.

At the same time, the pending question of the release of French prisoners of war is also approaching solution. As Germany had promised previously, 50,000 prisoners have been returned to France in consideration of the dispatch of French laborers to Germany last year. It has also been agreed that 250,000 French laborers are to be dispatched to Germany again this year. Already a substantial proportion of this number have gone to Germany, in consideration of which it is expected that another 50,000 French prisoners will be released. Moreover it has been reported that the German Government intends to release 250,000 more French prisoners before long if they will remain in Germany to work under the same terms as the other free French laborers.

Both the opening of the boundaries and the release of the prisoners are questions which had been pending ever since the conclusion of the armistice between Germany and France. As long as these important problems remained unsolved, they constituted an obstacle to the intensification of Franco-German cooperation. But when toward the end of last year the German armies found it necessary to march into the unoccupied section of France to cope with the extraordinary situation caused by the Anglo-American incursion into French North Africa, a re-examination of the question of Franco-German cooperation was facilitated with the happy results which have just been described.

When the new German policy so favorable to France was announced, Premier Laval reminded the French people that it was the direct outcome of Franco-German cooperation a cooperation called for by the necessity of stamping out communism which is the enemy of European civilization. He, therefore, deploring the fact that there were still some Frenchmen who, deluded by enemy propaganda, entertained impractical and unrealistic ideas, urged his countrymen instead to support unanimously the policy of Franco-German cooperation to the end that even greater advantages may accrue to France.

The views of Laval undoubtedly reflect the wise policy of Marshal Petain, Chief of State, and other eminent French leaders who correctly judge that the only way to extricate their country from its present difficult situation is by strengthening the policy of Franco-German cooperation. Only by this means can there be brought about the frustration of the Anglo-American scheme of establishing a second front in North Africa and instigating the anti-Vichy rebels which so menaces the French nation.

The wise attitude taken by the French leaders and the responsive action of the German authorities fortunately have blocked the Anglo-American machinations. Not only will this intensified Franco-German cooperation contribute to the final victory of the Axis Powers, but it will help to lay the foundation for the New Order in Europe, a New Order of permanent international cooperation and mutual helpfulness.

JAPAN ADVANCES UNERRINGLY ON INFALLIBLE ROAD TO VICTORY

Constant American Insults, Outrages and Interference In East Asia Finally Gave Rise to War

By Dr. SHUMEI OKAWA

Part VI

The London Naval Conference was an event of profound significance in the history of modern Japan. Since the first World War, the Japanese people of all classes had been swayed by various foreign trends of thought.

But the London Naval Conference rudely shocked them from their idle dream, and awakened them to their national consciousness. They were stirred from the depth of their souls as they saw a grave national peril in the London Naval Treaty. The nation trembled with righteous indignation.

Up to the London Naval Conference, Japan had always been on the defensive in the diplomatic negotiations with the United States over East Asian problems. As the American Government had always been so audacious and insolent toward Japan in the practice of its reckless diplomacy, not a few American politicians were worried over such an attitude which might possibly give rise to war.

On the occasion of the anti-Japanese agitation in California, for instance, Roosevelt was fully aware that the Japanese were not the kind of people who would put up with such an effrontery. It was for this reason that he ordered General Wood, commander of the American garrison in the Philippines, to be always in readiness to cope with any possible Japanese attack. He was quite gloomy over the thought that in the event of war between the two countries the Philippines would be lost to Japan. It was out of this concern that he dispatched William Taft, Secretary of War, to Tokyo on the pretext of a trip to the Philippines.

Taft found that the Japanese people were resentful toward the United States, but he was convinced that the Japanese Government harbored no intention whatever of going to war with the United States. Accordingly, he sent a telegram to Roosevelt, stating that "the Japanese Government is making all possible efforts to avoid a collision between the two countries."

In 1928 when Chang Hsueh-liang became the dictator of Manchuria succeeding Chang Tso-ling, his father, he started a violent anti-Japanese movement backed by the anti-Japanese Chiang Kai-shek government at Nanking and American good-will to undermine Japan's political and economic influences in the northeastern part of Manchuria. Chang's offensive move against the Japanese rights and interests became increasingly violent until it threatened to spread throughout Manchuria.

Japan acquired its rights and interests in Manchuria by the Portsmouth Treaty. It has been Japan's lot to shoulder the responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order in Chosen, Manchuria and China, and the Japanese Government has been quite equal to the task.

Continues Interference

In spite of this fact, the United States refused to recognize Japan's ideal and intention and constantly and consistently insulted and outraged Japan by interfering in the affairs of East Asia. Depending upon this anti-Japanese attitude of the American Government and in cooperation with the anti-Japanese Chiang Kai-shek regime at Nanking, Chang Hsueh-liang challenged Japan by resorting to arms, giving rise to the memorable Liutiaokou incident. On that occasion, the Japanese Government was determined to check the incident from spreading, but the fiery Japanese national spirit, which had been heated to the point of explosion, went off with a dynamic outburst when it was ignited with the Liutiaokou incident. As the result of this development, the world finally witnessed the creation of the new state of Manchoukuo.

But the United States could not be expected to watch the progress of the incident with folded arms. On September 22, 1931, Stimson served Japan a memorandum through Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador to Washington, declaring that "the incident, which has been in progress in Manchuria during the past four days, involves the moral, legal and political considerations of many nations." Since that time, the League of Nations consulted with him for every action it took against Japan. This international institution, which professed to administer international rights and justice, practically served as an instrument of the United States for the accomplishment of its will.

At first, Stimson placed great confidence upon the Japanese Foreign Minister Shidehara for his ability to handle the situation in a way suitable to the United States. He was also confident that Japan, which willfully participated in the League of Nations, the Four-Power Treaty, the Nine-Power Treaty, the Anti-War pact, would not dare resort to any action inconsistent with the American desire. This is not a mere conjecture, for he put this down in his diary the day after he served the above protest on Japan.

At any rate, the way in which the Manchurian Incident developed convinced the American Secretary of State of the hopelessness of trying to influence Japan's action in Manchuria in one way or another. In December of the same year, when the Minseito Cabinet fell and the Japanese Army captured Chinchow in January, 1932, he admitted that "Our plan to find a proper solution of the Manchurian Incident by negotiations completely failed."

Threatens Japan

In the spring of 1932, the United States staged a grand naval maneuver between California and Hawaii by concentrating all the United States naval units in the Pacific, and when the event was over it kept them in the Pacific apparently as a warning to Japan. On the other hand, it constantly applied pressure on London and Geneva and succeeded in having the Assembly of the League adopt a resolution on March 12, the same year, not to recognize the new state of Manchoukuo. In the latter part of November, the League of Nations manipulated by the United States demanded Japan on the basis of the report of the Lytton Investigation Commission to return Manchuria to China.

Lively and dramatic debates ensued over this demand and at one of the meetings Yosuke Matsuoka, Japan's chief delegate to the League, defiantly declared that "Some peoples of Europe and America are now about to crucify Japan, but the Japanese people are resolute and will not be intimidated by such threats or forced to heed such unreasonable restraint." It is significant that the day on which he declared Japan's determination at the League meeting was December 8, the date on which Japan declared the Greater East Asia War 10 years later.

When the general meeting of the League of Nations adopted the Lytton report on February 14, 1933, Mr. Matsuoka left the hall instantly, thus withdrawing Japan's membership from the League, the international organ for the maintenance of the old world order. It is ironical that the anti-Japanese policy of the League, for the successful execution of which Stimson made frantic efforts, became the direct cause of Japan's withdrawal from the organization.

In the latter part of 1932, Franklin Roosevelt invited Stimson to his residence in Hyde Park, New York, and discussed the foreign policy with him. A few days later, he announced that he and Stimson perfectly concurred in their opinions over the foreign policy of the United States. This shows that Roosevelt's policy toward Japan was the same as that of Stimson.

Aids Chiang

Stimson stood for the Nine-Power Treaty and the Anti-War Pact, insisting that any conduct inconsistent with these treaties must be denounced as aggression. Roosevelt, who subscribed to this policy, naturally arrived at the conclusion that Japan's conduct in China was illegal and began to assist Chiang Kai-shek to resist Japan. In his inflammatory speech at Chicago on October 5, 1935, he made his attitude toward Japan clear, declaring that "the United States must make all possible efforts against the nation which trampled upon international treaties and ignored the human instinct until it created a condition of international anarchism, from which we cannot extricate ourselves by maintaining neutrality or an isolation policy."

True to his declaration, the United States Government suddenly terminated the commercial treaty with Japan, prohibited the export of war materials to Japan and freezed Japanese assets in that country apparently with the intention of making it gradually impossible for Japan to carry on its military operation in China. At the same time, he spared no effort in extending spiritual and material assistance to Chiang to enable him to resist Japan.

The United States regarded Japan's military campaign for the establishment of the new order as a violation of the Nine-Power Treaty and the Anti-War Pact. Moreover, the United States, believing that the new order in East Asia was bound to become the new order of the world was determined to nip it in the bud. This attitude on the part of America was not a mere American policy inspired by Franklin Roosevelt; it was the inevitable march of events guided by the traditional American policy based on the theory advocated by Admiral Mahan and put into practice by Theodore Roosevelt. It was because of the existence of this traditional American national policy of many years' standing that Japan and America were doomed to come to a clash.

When the Mongols from the north attacked the coast of Tatara in 1281 to invade Japan, the Japanese people repulsed them immediately under the command of Hojo Tokimune. Now that we have been confronted with the menace of the United States from the east, the Tojo Cabinet scored a glorious victory in the history of naval battle, at the very outset of the campaign.

When Japan was threatened by the Mongols from the north, we had Hojo, a famous soldier-statesman, whose name signified Northern Column, but now that we have the enemy from the east we have Tojo, also a soldier-statesman, whose name means Eastern Column. This similarity of name and position of the two men occurring several centuries apart may be a mere matter of happy coincidence, but it augurs well as we survey the whole situation.

As we review the trend of affairs in East Asia since the London Naval Conference, Japan seems to have been guided by an invisible power along the unerring road to its happy destination. Japan is being pulled by a tremendous power to victory.

(End)

CENTRAL ASIA WAS VICTIMIZED BY IMPERIALISTIC BRITISH POLICY

Anglo-Afghan Relations Continually Changed Under Each New King

(From the Toa)

Part II

As a result of the Second Anglo-Afghan War, Britain got the cession of a territory of strategic importance, equivalent in area to one half of the United Kingdom, in the mountainous region from the northeast of Peshawar to Baltistan. This newly acquired territory, together with Peshawar, was subsequently made an independent State on the northwestern border of India.

Of the new territory acquired under the Gandamak Treaty, an area lying to the north of Khyber was given back to Afghanistan under a treaty signed in 1893. By defining the border clearly in this way, Anglo-Afghan relations were adjusted fundamentally, and all causes of anxiety which had existed in their diplomatic relations for upwards of ten year's since the First Anglo-Afghan War were removed. Geographically, Britain advanced the northern border of India far into Afghanistan and removed the menace of Russian invasion of India. Politically, she made Afghanistan reaffirm that her diplomatic powers were placed in British hands, promising, in return to increase the annuity to 1,700,000 rupees. It was further agreed between them that in the event of the invasion of Afghanistan by a foreign foe (meaning Russia), Britain should aid Afghanistan against the invader.

Cessation of Rivalry

As already described, Britain fought two wars with Afghanistan with the object of chastising the latter for her policy of reliance on Russia and of keeping that country on her own side. On the other hand, she arranged by diplomatic means for the demarcation of the Russo-Afghan border. In consequence of the negotiations which had been going on in London and in the Russian capital since 1869, Russia finally gave Britain a definite reply in 1873 that she regarded the Ozus River as marking the Russo-Afghan border and that Afghanistan lay outside her sphere of influence. In spite of this open pledge, however, Russia continued her warlike campaigns in Central Asia. She reduced Merv in 1883 and pushed her sphere of influence to points near the present Russo-Afghan border. After completing her territorial conquest by armed force, Russia accepted in 1884 Britain's proposal for the opening of negotiations for the delimitation of Russo-Afghan border and the present border line was fixed in 1901.

This demarcation of border put an end to the Anglo-Russian rivalry which had been going on for a century, with Afghanistan as the arena for combat and at the sacrifice of Afghanistan, but it was the Anglo-Russian entente of 1907 which finally rang down the curtain on the century-old antagonism between the two countries. Russia who had just been defeated in the war with Japan was deprived of the spirit to continue her rivalry with Britain in central Asia any longer, and consequently she concluded an entente with Britain, definitely proclaiming that Afghanistan was outside her sphere of influence. It is a strange irony of fate that British India was saved from the menace of Russia's southward advance policy in consequence of Japan's victory in the war with Russia. By a curious turn of events, Japan thus established a big claim on Britain's gratitude. Later, Britain and Russia joined hands positively with each other to counter Germany's advance toward the Near East. This state of affairs continued up to the outbreak of the first World War.

Southward Policy

In arranging for the delimitation of the northern border of Afghanistan, Britain conceded to the Russian demand as far as possible, at the expense of Afghanistan. By satisfying Russia's demand to the largest possible extent Britain sought to denude Russia of her ambition of southward advance. She did not at the same time neglect all precautionary measures to resist, conjointly with Afghanistan, the advance of Russia across the border line. To this end, she pushed the defense line of India against Russia as far as the Russo-Afghan border. Britain was now freed from anxiety about the possible armed Russian invasion. On the other hand, Russia, realizing her own disadvantageous environment, seems to have decided to attain her object, not by armed force, but by peaceful means or by means of thoughts.

King Abdur-Rahman, who ascended the throne immediately after the Second Anglo-Afghan War, achieved the reconstruction of the country in the face of a very difficult international situation, thereby laying the foundations for the present-day Afghanistan. He died in 1901, and his eldest son, Habibullah, succeeded him. As already mentioned, the Anglo-Russian entente was concluded in 1907 and the Afghan border was made secure. It was during the reign of this King that the first World War broke out. At one time, Britain feared that she might be compelled to muster large forces on the Indian border, but as the attitude of Afghanistan toward the War was made clearer, she was spared this necessity. Since the Afghan King maintained a policy of friendly neutrality toward Britain, the latter was able to send to the European front practically all available troops from India. Notwithstanding the earnest attempts made by the representatives of Germany and Turkey to induce the King to take up the German cause, and also in spite of the fact that the majority of his people wished for the declaration of war against India to recover the lost territory, the King held stoutly to his pro-British policy. About the time the War came to an end, however, the King fell a victim to an assassin on account of his pro-British policy.

War on India

On his death, his third son, Amanullah, acceded to the throne. Determined to shake off the British yoke, this King declared war upon India in 1919 on the ground that British troops crossed the border near Khyber. After five months' fighting, an armistice was concluded and peace was then signed in 1921. This war ended, so to speak, in a draw. As a result of this war Afghanistan, while declining the annuity which she had been receiving from Britain, succeeded in nullifying Britain's right of interference in Afghan diplomacy, thereby securing for herself independence in fact as well as in name. The King then concluded non-aggression and commercial treaties with the Soviet Union in succession. With Britain also, he signed a treaty of commerce. Further, Afghanistan joined the League of Nations and the Anti-War Treaty, and exchanged diplomatic representatives with the Soviet Union, Britain, Italy, France, Turkey, Persia, Egypt and other countries. Thanks to the Anglo-Russian Agreement, Afghanistan had had no warrant for apprehension as to Russian invasion, but the establishment of the Soviet Union on the ruins of Tsarist Russia rendered that Agreement null and void, with the result that she was again exposed to Russian menace. As, moreover, she had cast off Britain's protection, King Amanullah found himself burdened with heavy responsibilities of diplomacy and defense. He adopted a policy of friendliness toward the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Union, in her turn, gave him much aid in the work of domestic construction, trade, military matters, etc. The Soviet Union was also the first to recognize Afghanistan when the latter attained independence, and she took the lead of all Powers in opening her Legation in Kabul.

King Amanullah, who won high respect among his people as a wise monarch, visited Europe—the first Afghan King to undertake a journey to Europe. On his return from Europe, he carried out many radical reforms, and this provoked high resentment among the conservative Mohammedans. The outbreak of rebellions at home compelled the King to take refuge in Italy, where he is still staying. Hearing of the outbreak of uprisings and the flight of King Amanullah from home, Nadir Shah the then Ambassador to France, hurriedly returned home, and after subduing the rebels ascended the throne in 1929.

The new King put on an ordinary relationship of friendship the relations with the Soviet Union which had been regarded by outside Powers with a suspicious eye as excessively friendly, while, on the other hand, he brought a relationship with Britain which was none too cordial back to normal. His diplomatic policy was to keep on good terms with all other countries so that he might count on their aid in case of need.

Needless to say, his new foreign policy was enthusiastically hailed by Britain, but it was received with discontent by the Soviet Union, who withdrew from Afghanistan all the experts dispatched under the regime of the former Afghan King in connection with works relative to road construction, telegraphic installation and the building of factories.

In 1933, this King was also assassinated by a young man, and the Crown Prince succeeded him. This is the present Afghan King Zahir Shah.

(End)

In the Periodicals

Nippon Times Weekly, Vol. XIV, No. 9 dated March 4, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the Nippon Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Illustrated. Contents: Calendar, News Highlights, Fighting Thailand, Enemy in Distress, Blitzkrieg from the Sky, The New Philippines, Japan's Immutable Stand, British Cowardice, Editorials, Stranger Than Fiction, Voice of Nippon, Dr. Goebbels' Message, and Elementary Japanese Course.

New Year Scene

A few days at the end of January presented a busy scene on the streets of Shanghai. All the stores were crowded with customers who were busily buying foodstuffs and other things necessary for the New Year's Day which they still observe according to the lunar calendar. Stores were packed with foodstuffs such as rice-cake, dried fish, chicken, geese, pork, beef and canned goods manufactured in Japan. It was also a happy scene to see the Chinese pedestrians saying, "Akemashite Omedeto" (Happy New Year) in Japanese.